The Fresno Weekly Republican.

VOL. XVI. FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1892 NO. 8

CONSUMERS

Benefited by the McKinley Tariff.

MANY MERCHANTS

Bear Witness to Its Good Results.

EVERYTHING CHEAPER.

Purchasing Power of the Dollar

LARGELY RAISED.

The Tariff Paid Mainly by the Foreigner.

INDUSTRY STIMULATED

The Masses of the People Get the Necessaries of Life in Better Quality and for Less Money Than Ever Before--Europe Being Crowded Out.

Ferris Terry is one of the largest farmers of Colchester; his broad acres cover some of the finest flats on the east branch of the Delaware. Mr. Terry is withal a very intelligent farmer, too. He came to Walton fair last week and related this little story:

"Two years ago, before the McKinley bill went into effect," said Mr. Terry, "I sold my wool to a merchant with whom I trade a great deal; I got 32 cents a pound. I bought a suit of clothes for which I paid him $12.50, and it was a very good serviceable suit. This year, under the beneficent working of the McKinley bill, if what its friends say is true, I should have gotten more for wool and paid less for my clothes; but lo! this year I took my wool to the same merchant and was glad to get 28 cents for it, and again I bought a suit of clothes of the same quality as before, for which I paid $14. The difference in the price of my wool between this year and two years ago was $9 less, and the price of my clothes $1.50 more for the same suit. Now, what I want to know is, how and where am I protected?"—Walton (Delaware county) Reporter.

The foregoing has been making the rounds of the Democratic free trade Anglo-maniac newspapers and the Expositor in last night's issue wheeled into line and republished it. The object of the beautiful fairy tale is to support the assertions of the Democratic leaders three years ago to the effect that a protective tariff would increase the prices of domestic goods by the amount of the tariff and that thus the consumer would have to pay this tariff for the benefit of the favored manufacturers.

Thus it was held that the protective tariff of 2½ cents on raisins would be for the benefit of the raisin growers for the purpose of keeping out Spanish competition and would thus enable the producer to pocket 2½ cents per pound clear profit in addition to the profit made on the regular price and the consumer of Fresno raisins would be obliged to pay this tariff.

Then, again, the wool grower was told that if Australian and other wools were admitted free of duty and landed in San Francisco at 9 cents a pound the consumer would not have to pay the tariff of 11 and 12 cents per pound, and the California wool grower would be free to compete in the markets of the world with his inferior wool.

THE CONDITION THAT CONFRONTS.

This was the Democratic theory. It worked beautifully in President Cleveland's letters and messages, and Democratic wool growers and Democratic raisin producers applauded Democratic speakers when they spoke of throwing open the markets of the world, and of the injustice of making the consumer pay the tariff.

But after two years of trial of the McKinley tariff the condition confronts the theory and the theory, growing smaller and smaller, is gradually disappearing into the rathole of oblivion.

The condition of today is exactly the reverse of the theory of two years ago. Instead of the necessaries of life having become dearer and wages lower, the necessaries of life have become cheaper and wages have not been lowered. On the contrary, under the spur of home competition the purchasing power of the dollar has been largely increased. The mechanic or laboring man who receives no more wages than he did two years ago, can take his week's wages and buy from 10 to 25 per cent more goods and of the same or better quality than he could with the same amount of money two years ago.

THE INCONTESTABLE PROOF.

Every merchant and business man in the United States, irrespective of politics, is a living witness to the fact that the necessaries of life have become cheaper under the operation of the McKinley tariff than they were before.

It is not necessary to go away from home in order to establish this fact. Any resident of Fresno can satisfy himself on this point by interviewing the merchants and business men of this city. This was done by a REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday.

The first call was made at the immense establishment of The Kutner-Goldstein Company, dealers in hardware, agricultural implements, clothing, dry goods, carpets, furniture, boots and shoes, hats, millinery, stoves, etc.

"Nothing in the way of domestic goods has increased in price under the McKinley tariff," said Mr. Goldstein. "In fact, in most lines the price is lower than it was when the law went into effect. Since the bill went into operation new manufactories have been established in the United States for the production of goods never made here before, and they are now made cheaper than before.

"The tariff has been a wonderful stimulus to home manufactures. I can show you domestic goods of just as good quality as the imported article and that are selling for 100 per cent less.

INFERIOR GOODS DRIVEN OUT.

"The tariff has done more than this; it has driven out goods of inferior quality and supplied better articles in their place at lower prices."

These statements were corroborated by Arthur Dinkelspiel, manager for The Kutner-Goldstein Company.

Mr. Dinkelspiel said: "I had a conversation a few days ago in San Francisco with an extensive importer of fine French dress goods. He told me that he had voted the Republican ticket all his life, but the McKinley tariff had ruined his business and he would therefore be obliged to vote the Democratic ticket in self defense.

"Another importer said that the McKinley tariff was driving European products out of the American markets by affording protection to American manufacturers who were now turning out manufactured articles of as good a grade as the foreign.

"Gilbert's dress goods, which were sold by retail two years ago for 75 cents a yard, are now selling for 50 cents a yard. Home competition and the exclusion to a greater or lesser extent of European competition has had the effect of cheapening the popular classes of goods. The expensive imported goods which Americans have not gone into are worn exclusively by the rich, and they pay part of the tariff on them. The other part of the tariff is paid by the European manufacturer who is obliged to cut his prices in order to retain the American market."

AN EXPERT'S OPINION.

W. McCallum, of the extensive dry goods firm of W. McCallum & Co., on Mariposa street, between J and K, has been a Democrat dyed in the wool and a yard and a half wide. He is one of the best experts and buyers of dress goods in central California, and his opinion therefore possesses great weight. He said:

"When the McKinley bill came before Congress I denounced it in unmeasured terms because I believed that the consumer would have to pay the tariff and that the prices of all domestic and foreign goods would be increased. This, of course, would be a serious detriment to the dry goods business because when the price of a necessary of life is raised the working classes and the masses of the people will not consume so much as they would if the prices remained as they were. In that event sales would decrease and profits would also decrease. Successful business men act upon the principle of quick sales and small profits, and for that reason I vehemently denounced the bill, as I said before.

"But my experience of the past two years has convinced me that my theory was wrong and that the condition is exactly the reverse, and I can now truthfully say, and say it with pleasure, that the McKinley tariff has been the best bit of legislation that has ever been passed for the benefit of the people of the United States. It has benefited the masses as well as the merchants.

GOODS ARE CHEAPER.

"Under the beneficent workings of the McKinley tariff the retail prices of all domestic goods have decreased and the quality has improved, thus affording a double advantage to consumers. This has been brought about by the increase of American manufactures rendered possible and practical by protection, by the competition among home manufacturers and by the experience that has been gained by American producers and aided by the constant improvements in machinery due to the inventive genius and enterprise of the American people.

FOREIGN GOODS CHEAPENED.

"Not only have the prices of domestic goods been cheapened, but some of European manufacture have been lowered as well in order to maintain their foothold in the American market. For instance, in my stock I have what is known as 40-gauge German hose, Hermsdorf dye. It is manufactured in Germany, and its retail price was 25 cents per pair before the McKinley tariff went into effect. The price is still 25 cents, but the quality is better than it was then.

"Domestic goods today are much cheaper than they were three years ago. What is known as English cassimere hose at 50 and 75 cents per pair is better value at that price than it was before the bill was adopted.

FRENCH SILKS.

"Since the new law went into operation American manufacturers are making silks equal to the best French silks and are selling them cheaper.

"Cotton thread, upon which, by the tariff of 1883, there was imposed a duty of from 15 to 25 cents a pound, and which now has to pay a duty of from 18 to 28 cents is no higher than it was before. The most popular brand of these goods is manufactured by Coats & Clark in Paisley, near Glasgow, and also in America.

"Imported French dress goods are not higher, so that the consumer does not pay the tariff. The foreign manufacturer takes it off his price. The American retailer would pay only a certain price for it; the jobber would have to meet the retailer, and the manufacturer would have to meet the jobber."

BANKER AND MERCHANT.

Louis Einstein, president of the Bank of Central California, and member of the dry goods, clothing, carpet, boot and shoe, hardware, agricultural implement, etc., firm of Louis Einstein & Co., said:

"When the average citizen repeats, parrotlike, what his party newspaper and his party stump speaker say about the effect of the protective tariff there is some excuse for him, but every business man knows that since the McKinley bill became a law there has been a steady decline in the retail price of all the necessaries of life. The idea of protection has been the best and most beneficent thing for the masses of the people that any political economist has ever conceived. Bismarck of Germany came to the conclusion that the great prosperity of the United States was due to our system of protection, and he advocated the extension of the system for Germany. Salisbury of England could not resist stating that he had watched the conclusion that England's interests would be best subserved by adopting the protective policy of the United States. Ever since the passage of the McKinley bill there has been a steady decline in the price of the great bulk of things used by the masses of the people.

"The farmer who buys barbed wire, or a plow, or anything in the clothing line gets it cheaper today than ever before. American manufacturers are extending their plants and are rapidly increasing the quantity and the quality of their output."

IT WAS A MIXED PROBLEM.

Louis Gundelfinger, one of the same firm, and acknowledged as an expert in his line, said:

"When I first began to study this problem of protection I found it very much mixed. When the McKinley law went into effect I noticed a tendency to higher prices in almost everything, including American manufactures, but whether or not this was the natural consequence of trying to take advantage of the momentary scare I do not know. In the course of a short time, however, things found their proper level and now all kinds of domestic goods are selling lower than I ever remember before, especially such things as cotton sheetings, muslins, etc. Home competition regulates the prices of such things.

CARPETS ARE CHEAPER.

"Domestic carpets are decidedly cheaper than they ever were before, including the very finest makes of moquettes, and imported carpets have become a little cheaper in order to meet American competition. Only rich people buy imported carpets.

"Not only the price but the quality of American dress goods has improved within the last two years, although they cannot yet successfully compete with European goods in the matter of finish and dyeing. That is simply a matter of experience and will be solved in time.

"Flannels are cheaper and hosiery was but slightly affected, because American goods took their place. Now we can buy foreign hosiery of the same quality for as low a price as it was before the McKinley tariff went into effect. The reason for this is that the foreign manufacturer and the foreign wage earner had to come down in their prices and pay part of the tariff tax themselves in order to meet American competition. We now furnish for 25 cents the same quality of goods that were selling for a higher price three years ago.

IT BENEFITS THE PEOPLE.

"I know that the McKinley tariff has been of great benefit to the people. I find that in Germany and in other parts of Europe it is bitterly condemned by the newspapers, which declare that the McKinley bill has closed the ports of Germany's best customers."

HARDWARE AND TOOLS ARE CHEAPER.

C. H. Emmons, vice president of the hardware and agricultural implement firm of Donahoe, Emmons & Co., said:

"The tariff has not raised the retail price of hardware or tinware at all. We are selling tin cheaper today than we were a year ago. The only sufferers by the tariff are the manufacturers.

"We are paying 5 per cent more for roofing tin than before, but the man who gets a tin roof put on his house does not pay a cent more for it than he did before the McKinley law went into practice; in fact he pays less for it than he did a year ago.

"Nails were never as cheap as they are today; stoves are cheaper by 5 per cent than they were a year ago and last year they were cheaper than they were two years ago. Carpenter tools and agricultural implements are retailing for less than they ever were before. Not only are all these things cheaper, but their quality has improved.

ENGLISH CUTLERY DRIVEN OUT.

"In the matter of English cutlery the tariff has had the effect of driving out the Wostenholm goods of the Sheffield make which, before the passage of the McKinley bill, had a great run on the American trade.

"American industries have been so much encouraged by this law that they are turning out as good a grade of cutlery as any that we can get abroad and of as fine a finish, and that is a very important consideration in cutlery. Ultimately if the tariff is kept up the foreign goods will be driven entirely out of the American market. Knife factories for the past two years have been springing up all over the east under the encouragement of the McKinley law."

A similar condition of affairs was reported by the large hardware firm of Barrett, Hicks & Co., on I street between Mariposa and Tulare streets.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

Mr. Kamp, of the firm of Radin & Kamp, of the Poor Man's Friend stores, dealing in clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., concurred in the general verdict.

"Things are as cheap as they were two years ago, and even cheaper, and American manufacturers make just as good goods as those that are made in Europe. Boots and shoes are cheaper than they were two or three years ago and of better goods. On our $2 shoes we give our customers a 20 per cent better quality of goods than we could two years ago.

"We don't import anything now, because the masses of the people are satisfied with domestic goods."

ANOTHER BIG ESTABLISHMENT.

A. J. Wiener, proprietor of Wiener's big stores, in which clothing, boots and shoes, dry goods, toys, books, millinery, etc., are sold, remarked emphatically:

"Everything is cheaper. We are now selling American ribbons instead of French ribbons. Ribbons that we sold for 20 cents are now selling for 12½ cents, of just as good quality as the French goods.

"There is not an item along the whole line of goods that is today higher in price than formerly, with the one exception of plushes and velvets of foreign manufacture. A factory has recently started in the east that is turning out a fabric called velvetta. It is of the same texture, but of a better body than the cheap grade of imported velvet and it does not cost any more than the cheapest quality of the imported article.

"We are now selling American hosiery of better grade and cheaper than the German make. In the line of imported goods lace curtains and handkerchiefs are landed in California as cheaply as they ever were and there has been no advance in even a single item. Japanese silk handkerchiefs, which we cannot manufacture here, are as cheap as they ever were. The Japanese manufacturer pays the tariff."

C. A. SCHWEIZER'S TESTIMONY.

Charles A. Schweizer, dealer in saddles, harness etc., said:

"Retail prices of harness are lower than they were two years ago, but imported hat brushes are a little higher. I am not selling much imported goods except a few riding bridles, and there has been no change in the retail price of them; if anything they are cheaper. They are made by girl labor in England. The American-made harness is of just as good quality as the foreign."

THE PORTEOUS WORKS.

At the Fresno Agricultural Works are manufactured agricultural implements of all kinds and also carriages and wagons. James Porteous, the proprietor, said:

"Iron is cheaper now than it ever was before in my lifetime. The McKinley tariff has not advanced the prices of anything in my line; in fact many of them are cheaper."

Arsenic Was Used.

LONDON, October 11.—In the next issue of the Review of Reviews, Stead, its editor, will have an article headed, "Ought Mrs. Maybrick to Be Tortured to Death?" in which he reopens the whole case of the unfortunate American woman now undergoing a sentence of life imprisonment, as a working prisoner, for the alleged poisoning of her husband, a well known Liverpool merchant. Stead says that he and Sir Charles Russell, attorney general, received from South Africa copies of the death bed confession of Harry Wilson, who declared that he, with a woman whose name is not given, placed arsenic in the medicine administered to Maybrick during his last illness.

Forced to Disband.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The advisory committee of the Western Traffic association tried to hold a meeting here this morning for the purpose of endeavoring to patch up differences, but was unable to secure a quorum and adjourned sine die. It is believed that this amounts practically to a disbandment of the association.

Made a Sale.

SAN DIEGO, October 11.—Judge Gibson, who has just returned from the northern part of the county, says the San Jacinto & Pleasant Valley irrigation district has sold the remaining $380,000 worth of its $380,000 bonds for 9 cents on the dollar to Los Angeles capitalists.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

MR. MILLS' IDEAS FOR REACHING CONSUMERS.

A Suggestion That a Commissioner Be Sent to the East to Investigate.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 11.—At the monthly meeting of the state board of trade this afternoon W. H. Mills read an address upon the distribution of California fruit in the east, in which he said:

"The question now to be considered is that of how we can reach the great mass of consumers in a profitable manner to the producer and consumer. The system of direct distribution seems to meet the proposition, and the transportation companies of the country stand ready to second any improvement which may be devised or be sought to be applied by consignors of freight. Seventeen hundred carloads of California fruit were shipped last year to Chicago. It is not to be presumed that only the people of Chicago want to eat our fruit; the entire country wants our fruit, and the thing is to get our fruit to them. I would sooner have had the legislature appropriate $100,000 to send our fruit to eastern agents for distribution, than to appropriate a single dollar for the Columbian Exposition."

Mills closed his address with a motion that a commissioner be sent to the east to learn of better ways for the distribution of California fruit.

Ex-Governor Perkins suggested that the commissioner, if he be appointed, first ascertain what the transportation of fruit would be.

Another Train Robbed.

KANSAS CITY, October 12.—A report reached here after midnight that the Missouri Pacific express train, west bound, was held up between Carney and Tyro, just west of Coffeyville, where the Dalton gang were exterminated. Officials of the Pacific Express company admit receiving a similar report, but their advices don't state whether or not the express car was robbed.

Mrs. Harrison Worse.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—Mrs. Harrison's constitution seems to be yielding to the effects of the disease from which she is suffering, and she is gradually growing weaker. Her nourishment, consisting of raw eggs and beef tea, which is so important an element in keeping up strength, is now taken in smaller quantities. She rests quietly as a rule and sleeps much of the time, but awakes exhausted instead of refreshed. The cough which is distressing at intervals has ceased, but this is regarded as unfavorable. The disease is progressing more rapidly and the left lung is now involved. Tonight Mrs. Harrison is fairly comfortable, notwithstanding her unfavorable conditions.

Will Take It In.

SACRAMENTO, October 11.—Colonel J. R. Wright has completed all arrangements for the trip of Governor Markham and party to Chicago to participate in the dedication of the World's Fair buildings and grounds on the 21st instant. The party will leave Sacramento tomorrow night.

Blown to Pieces.

ORONO, Me., October 11.—A digester in a pulp mill exploded this morning and the building wrecked. Ten persons are reported buried in the ruins. One body has already been taken out.

Masonry.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 11. — The grand lodge of Masons met here this morning in annual session, Grand Master John Stone presiding. The session today was chiefly taken up by the grand master's report.

A Warrior Dead.

DENVER, October 11.—James B. Price, of Confederate fame, died here last night of cancer of the eye. The remains will be sent to Jefferson City, Mo.

In Good Condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 11.—The annual meeting of the Bank of California was held today and a board of directors chosen. Assets and liabilities balance at $14,026,000.

Foresters in Session.

BAKERSFIELD, October 11.—The High Court of California of the Independent Order of Foresters met here today and will continue in session for several days. About seventy-five delegates from all points of the state are in attendance.

COLUMBUS DAY.

Last Doings of the Historical Series.

THE UNVEILING OF A STATUE

Millions of People Witness the Parade of the Gorgeous, Glittering Pageant.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The people of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey city turned out along the Hudson river today to witness the inspiring naval parade.

It is estimated that not less than 1,000,000 people marched on the shores, from the Battery to Grant's tomb, and witnessed the stately procession.

The start was made at 12.30 from Gravesend bay, in three columns, 300 yards apart. The foreign war vessels occupied the center with the United States vessels on either side as escort. As the line entered the Narrows a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from each shore.

The order of the parade was: Patrolling flotilla, manned by the naval militia of New York, to clear the way:

Naval division, consisting of the United States steamer Minnetonomh.
United States flag ship Philadelphia.
French flag ship La Rethezo.
United States steamers Atlanta and Dolphin.
French gunboat Hussard.
Coast survey steamer Blake.
United States steamer Vesuvius.
Italian cruiser Bausan.
United States ship St. Marks.
Revenue steamer Grant.
Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel.
Light house steamer Armenia.
Revenue steamer Dexter.
United States steamer Cushing.

The special escorting fleet followed the naval division. The first division of it was composed of fire and dock department boats and fifteen yachts; second, seventeen municipal boats and seventeen yachts; third, twelve steamboats; fourth, fifteen steamboats and ferry boats; fifth, twenty-five steamboats and tugs; sixth, twenty-two tugs; seventh, twenty-eight propellers, steamboats and tugs; eighth, twenty-five tugs and propellers; ninth, merchantmen; tenth, fourteen merchantmen; eleventh, floats illustrating the progress of ship building since the days of Columbus, and the last of the fleet of the naval reserve, consisting of sixteen tugs, divided into four squadrons.

As the parade passed Battery park another salute of twenty-one guns was fired. Then the mighty host along shore began to cheer, and as the majestic procession continued its course up the river the cheers swelled to a mighty roar from hundreds of thousands of throats.

When 125th street was reached the boats cast anchor and Mayor Grant, with his municipal guests, passed along the line amid booming canon and the parade was at an end.

Among the guests of the parade committee were Vice President Morton, Secretary Rusk, ex-Secretary Whitney, Governor Flower, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Minister Egan and ex-President Cleveland.

At 8 o'clock this evening a parade of united Catholic societies was started at Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. They marched to Broadway and Front street, where the parade disbanded. There were 25,000 Catholics in line under the command of Fathers Keefe and Dowling. Archbishop Corrigan received the parade as it passed the orphan asylum.

In the Seventh regiment armory German singing societies held a festival. There were over 400 voices in the chorus.

Fireworks were displayed on the Brooklyn bridge, which began at 10.30 and lasted until midnight.

As a windup to the evening was a second Falls of Niagara, occupying the length of the bridge from tower to tower. Immediately after this display 5000 rockets were fired off simultaneously in the form of bouquets.

The Catholic club of New York and the United Catholic societies held a celebration in Carnegie Music hall tonight. Ex-Governor Carroll of Maryland delivered an oration.

NEW YORK, October 12.—The climax of the series of fetes in honor of the Columbian anniversary was reached today in the grandest military pageant ever seen in this country since the war of the rebellion.

People were present from ever state in the union and from ever country on the globe.

The morning was ushered in with booming cannon from all the forts in the harbor.

The parade started from the battery and marched up Broadway and Fifth avenue to Fifty-ninth street, where the Columbian monument was unveiled.

The exercises at the monument consisted of addresses, presentation to the city and the responses and blessings by Archbishop Corrigan.

The central point of congested humanity in the long line of the parade was about the official reviewing stand in Madison square.

The Old Guards escorted Governor Flower, Vice President Morton, General Schofield and members of the cabinet to the reviewing stand.

In the party were Secretaries Rusk, Elkins, Noble, Hayes and General Howard and staff. Baron Fava, Italian minister, occupied the position of honor beside the governor and vice president.

Among the others on the adjoining stands were Russell Harrison and wife and ex-Governor Walker, Cavalier Deboral, Italian consul general, Marquise Imporali and other notables.

General Fitzgerald rode at the head of the procession, followed by the gallant Sixty-ninth, who received a tremendous ovation. Enthusiasm was great when the crack regiments, the Seventh, Seventy-first and Twenty-second, came along, as did also the long line of veterans.

When the leaders of the great parade reached Union square it is estimated that fully 150,000 people were packed there, and the police were unable to drive them back as the cross streets were jammed so full.

As the column passed the reviewing stand Vice President Morton, General Schofield and others were kept busy lifting their hats in acknowledgment of salutes.

When Fifty-ninth street was reached Grand Marshal McMahon took up a position beside the Columbus memorial arch and reviewed the parade.

The scene at this point surpasses description.

It is estimated that 50,000 men were in line, and it took fully six hours to pass a given point and the parade was over fifteen miles long.

After the military pageant the crowds directed its steps to Central park, where the Columbus statute was unveiled.

Hardly had the last strain of music died away from the neighborhood of the Columbus monument, than New York and 500,000 or more visitors were eager to witness another pageant.

The scenes of the morning were repeated, and it seemed as if 5,000,000 instead of 3,000,000 people had gathered to watch the last great sight of the three-days' series of events celebrating the discovery of America.

The parade was remarkable from the fact that it made a wonderful showing of the use electricity could be put to, its power and its light.

MADRID, October 12.—The festivities in honor of the Columbian anniversary commenced at daybreak this morning. The city is gaily detorated, including many American flags.

HUELVA, Spain, October 12.—A statue of Columbus was unveiled at Lorncida today. The ceremonies were attended by the queen regent, King Alfonso, ministers of state, senators, members of the chamber of deputies, naval and military officers and a large concourse of civilians. The river and bay were crowded with all descriptions of craft, and as the covering dropped from the monument the warships fired a salute.

The queen regent has conferred the grand collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece upon the duke of Veragoia, the last lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus.

AGAINST GERRYMANDERING.

Justice Miller on the Michigan Case.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—Arguments in the case to test the constitutionality of the Michigan law providing for the choice of Presidential electors by congressional districts, which came up on appeal from the Michigan supreme court, began in the United states supreme court to-day.

The political aspect of the case is pronounced, as it is admitted that if the law is sustained it will give part of Michigan's electoral vote to the Democrats.

In argument against the law Miller M. Duffield relied principally on the contention that the Miner act is in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution.

Champlin and Kirschner, in replying for the law, raised as the first point a question of jurisdiction, declaring that the form in which the case came up was not reviewable in the federal courts, but only in the state courts.

Attorney General Miller said it was one of the most hopeful signs of the times that the courts are arising to the fact that if the rights of the people are to be preserved, they must be preserved by observance and enforcement of law. Political bosses are committing grand larceny with the rights of the people. In saying this I am not saying it as a partisan. I am perfectly well aware that the people have been robbed by unjust apportionments by the party to which I belong as well as the party to which I am opposed, and it is high time the courts should say to these worthies that it is just as much a larceny to steal political rights as it is to steal private property.

MANY INDICTMENTS.

The Carnegie Officials Receive a Taste of Them.

PITTSBURG, October 11.—The grand jury this afternoon returned an indictment for treason against members of the Homestead advisory committee.

Indictments were also returned against H. C. Frick and other Carnegie officials, Henry and Fred Pinkerton, Captain Cooper and other Pinkerton detectives, charging them with murder and conspiracy.

The indictments against the Carnegie officials for murder read as in the case of Silas Wain, that said defendants on July 6, 1892, with force and arms did make an assault on Silas Wain and feloniously, maliciously and of malice aforethought did kill and murder, against the peace and dignity of Mifflin, who were there lately before employed by said Carnegie Steel company to invade such township of Mifflin and to attack, and to shoot off and discharge said deadly weapons against said persons lately employed by said Carnegie Steel company, limited. In regard to the fight on the morning of July 6th the bill says the defendants did connect and advise the shooting.

The grand jury's action did not cause much excitement among the public generally, and the defendants themselves took it quite easily.

The Carnegie officials, however, declined to be interviewed on the subject of the charges.

Bob and Jim to Meet.

NEW ORLEANS, October 11.—Bob Fitzsimmons this morning signed articles to fight Jim Hall in February at the Olympic club, catch weights, for a purse of $15,000.

No New Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 11.—Motion for a new trial in the Hale & Norcross mining suit was denied today by Judge Hebbard.

SOCIAL MATTERS.

The Cotton Club Prepares for the Fall Season.

There was a meeting of the Cotton club at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Tupper last Tuesday evening, at which arrangements were made for the coming social season.

It was decided to give a function in about two weeks, and Messrs. S. S. Wright, W. D. Crichton and W. W. Phillips were appointed a committee to secure a hall for that purpose.

A committee on entertainment and refreshments was appointed, as follows: Mrs. M. K. Harris, Mrs. W. D. Tupper, Mrs. S. S. Wright, Mrs. W. D. Crichton and Mrs. W. W. Phillips.

There were present at the meeting Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Tupper, Major and Mrs. S. S. Wright, Judge and Mrs. M. K. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Phillips, Justice and Mrs. W. D. Crichton, Dr. Davidson and Miss Carnahan.

The socials of the Cotton club were among the pleasantest given last winter, and those to be given the coming season promise to be more delightful still.

Still in Progress.

The revival meeting at the Baptist church, conducted by Gallaher and Ledford, still continues to prosper in winning converts to Christ and number to the church. It was the purpose of these evangelists to leave after the farewell meeting last Monday night, but such was the interest that they could not be spared and will remain during this week, holding services every night.

Al Witty, distant acquaintance of Evans and Sontag, was in the city yesterday.

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Have for sale a complete stock of the following staple trees, all home grown and warranted clean and true to name: Muir, Susquehanna, Early and Late Crawford, Orange Cling and George's Late Cling Peaches. Royal, Moorpark, Blenheim and Peach Apricots. New White and Boston Nectarines. French Prunes and a large assortment of Plums. Bartlett, Winter Nellis and P. Buerre Pears. A large stock of Sultana, Muscat, Malaga, Emperor, Zinfandel and Thompson's Seedless Vines. We are headquarters for Riverside Navel Oranges, Eureka and Villa Franka Lemon Trees. Also, White Adriatic Figs.
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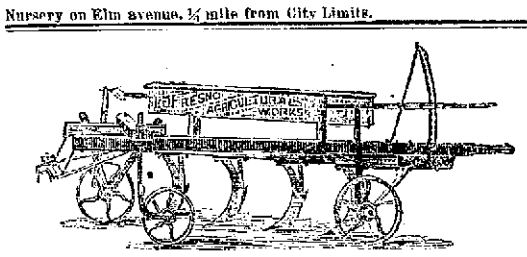

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The Best and Most Complete in the Market.
HOOSIER and BUCKEYE Grain Drills,
Celebrated the World Over. Equaled By None.
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Just received one carload of Buggies, Surries, Carts, Spring Wagons, etc. Prices lower than ever. Do not forget to look at our stock before buying.
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FARMERS, insure your farm property and standing grain with C. F. BURKS & SON, now again located in Fresno. No 1111 J street, Fiske building, representing the ALLIANCE, capital $25,000,000 NEW ZEALAND, $5,000,000, with unlimited liability to shareholders.

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LOANS negotiated at 8 and 9 per cent on approved lands. †

Give teething babies and feverish children Steedman's Soothing Powders. Ask for Steedman's and beware of imitations. s

E. H. Gould is down from San Francisco looking after his interests here.

Masonic.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 12.—The second day's proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons was devoted to the reception of reports. Grand Lecturer Hare presented a report on the condition of the order throughout the state, such condition, generally speaking, being described as very good at present and promising for the future. A proposition for the establishing of a state Masonic home for widows and orphans was referred without action by the grand lodge to the committee on jurisprudence.

Dr. Gilstrap, the famous dentist and champion tooth extractor, will return to Fresno in November. Look out or his ad in the papers.

The Grand Hotel at Fowler is now under the management of Mrs. L. S. Dickey, has been entirely refurnished, and she is now prepared to entertain the traveling public. wlm8.

The Weekly Republican

Fresno, Fresno County, California

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co

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NOVEMBER 8th will be commemorated in Fresno hereafter as the day upon which the Holdfasts let go.

ROTTEN egg are probably the cheapest ammunition with which a political party ever attempted to carry a section of the country.

If the tongue of Grover Cleveland is as badly cocted as his able pen, he must be the most bilious man now hustling among the American people in search of the elusive vote.

"THE people are entitled to sound and honest money," remarks the platitude purveyor of Gray Gables. They are, indeed, and that is why they want no return to the old Democratic system of state banks.

CONGRESSMAN BOWERS has been greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences wherever he has spoken in this district. His speech is full of practical ideas and sound sense. Madera, Selma and Sanger citizens have given him royal receptions. Tonight he will address the people of this city in the court house park.

IF the Examiner reporter really visited Evans and Sontag at their mountain resort, he ought to have given the public what those interesting parties really said, and not what the reporter thought they ought to say in order to make a good story. Considered either as a genuine interview or as a fake, the work is not well done.

GEORGE L. HOXIE is a thoroughly competent surveyor, and the large amount of work done by him in this county is universally satisfactory. He is capable, honest and industrious, and the voter will make no mistake who casts his ballot for him for county surveyor.

F. P. WICKERSHAM, candidate for supervisor from this district is an active and successful business man, and is thoroughly familiar with the conditions and wants of the district, and of the county for that matter. He will receive a very strong support from the business elements of the district, without regard to party lines.

AN enthusiastic tariff reform paper says that "Cleveland stands on his own platform." That's about the size of it, and it is equivalent to admitting that the party didn't know enough to make a platform fit for G. Cleveland to stand on. If the fool party had only turned the whole affair over to that great man everything would have been just right.

MCNULTY is a luckier man than McGinty, the gentleman who lost his life and his best Sunday clothes at the bottom of the sea. McNulty put on his best clothes the other day preparatory to being hanged, but the sheriff declined to do the job, and now the United States supreme court is going to give the lawyers another whack at the case. McNulty may have to give up his clothes, but just as likely as not his neck will be saved.

A right interesting contest was that at the opera house last night between Messrs. White and Estee. The former had the lung-power and the latter the facts and figures, and the admirers of Mr. White's theories were delighted with his rounded periods and thundering vocalization, while the believers in the principles advocated by Mr. Estee were more than satisfied with the array of figures which establish the wisdom of protection beyond the reach of theories and oratory. The audience was immense in numbers and was highly entertained. They were also instructed, for the salient points on both sides of the great issue were well presented.

GRAPE PRODUCTS.

The Pacific Wine and Spirit Review says that T. D. Cone of Chicago, who is connected with the Stanford and Crabb agencies at that place, has been a visitor to San Francisco and several other coast points during the past fortnight. He says that both the Stanford brandies and the Crabb wines are finding a steadily increasing sale, and he is very hopeful over the situation. During the past few months many houses and producers have gone into the Chicago market, and Mr. Cone says that all such are welcomed by the trade already there provided they hold up the standard of their goods. One barrel or case of good wine always brings back a customer, and the Chicago market is one of the best that the trade has. Mr. Cone hopes that it will not be ruined as has been the case with somoother markets.

While here Mr. Cone paid much attention to the subject of grape syrup and concentrated must, visiting F. Alberts at Cloverdale and the American Concentrated Must company at Geyserville. It will be remembered that Mr. Cone set up a grape syrup machine in California some nine years ago. It was planned by the Yaryan Machine company of Toledo, O., the corporation which builds all the vacuum condensers in the large sugar houses of the east and south.

Mr. Cone's old machine is at Vina at present, but he states that great improvements have been made on it and that must can be concentrated from 22 or 24 per cent of sugar to 65 per cent with great rapidity in one operation. The product is a clean syrup flowing like honey, and Mr. Cone has himself sold it for $1.50 per gallon in Chicago. Of course the must must be neutralized before concentration in case the syrup is wanted for table use. If this is not done the acid will be concentrated in the same ratio as the must, and becomes unpleasant.

A Yaryan apparatus will probably be set up in Fresno next year, if the grape growers here will take a hold of the matter. Mr. Cone says that he has experimented with many varieties of grapes and that the Muscat syrup is the best of all.

It would seem that a portion at least of Fresno's large yield of second crop Muscats may by this means find a more profitable use than is at present found in making them into second quality raisins or turning them into grape brandy.

FOREIGNERS KNOW WHO PAYS IT

That every duty levied on an imported article is added to the price paid for that article by the American consumer is one of those absurd free trade propositions religiously believed by the orthodox "reformer." And yet nothing is more untrue, as can readily be seen by consulting the opinion of any foreign manufacturer producing for export a commodity o which the United States levies a protecting duty. Evidently if the burden of the duty falls entirely upon the domestic consumer, the foreign manufacturer, aside from any philanthropical interest he may feel in the tax-ridden people of this country, will care very little whether we have a tariff here or not. But, strange to say, he does care—care so much, in fact, that he is willing to contribute any reasonable amount in order to secure the success of the party committed to his interests. And the reason is not far to seek. As the Manchester, England, Courier puts it, speaking of the protective tariffs adoped during the past few years by the United States, France, and other countries:

> We were still able to do a large trade in spite of them (the duties). Yes, by sacrificing price in proportion to the increases of the tariffs. British labor has to pay for the use of every foreign market it invades, and to contribute to the revenue of every foreign state which is its customer, as well as to maintain its own.

Now then, here we have a plain, unequivocal statement from a great English journal that the British must themselves pay the duties for the sake of entering our market. What the free traders will say after this confession from their own friends we do not know. Probably, with those methods characteristic of them, they will now turn about and say that it is wrong, "in conflict with the spirit of the age," etc., to make the poor foreigners do this.

Of course, that is all nonsense, as it is the business of every nation to care for the welfare of its own citizens. But it is the only answer they make if they admit the truth of the foreigners' opinion of the tariff.

THEIR OCCUPATION GONE.

Every official report that comes out this year is a knock down blow to the calamity howlers. Half a dozen Democratic officials in various states have testified, willingly or unwillingly, in their sworn reports to the generally prosperous condition of the workingmen since the McKinley tariff went into effect. The commissioners of labor in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts have all brought in their testimony to this effect. The bank superintendent of New York has added his quota to the evidence for Republican prosperity, and still it goes on.

The official report of the New Jersey bureau of statistics on the building and loan associations of that state shows that the number of shareholders has increased from 71,726 in 1890 to 78,725 in 1891; that the net assets of the associations were $23,606,373 in the latter year, as against $22,043,892 in the former. It also shows that the increase in savings bank deposits during the year were $1,845,081, and that for six years past it was $10,000,000. Undoubtedly some of the money that would ordinarily have gone into the savings banks was invested in the building and loan associations. Certainly the great increase in both sorts of savings shows conclusively that the wage-earning classes in New Jersey are better off than ever before.

The same thing is true in New York state. The official report of Superintendent Preston shows an increase during the year in the number of building and loan associations from 385 to 415; and of receipts from $11,582,372.78 to $18,789,720. With an increase of $13,755,449.29 in savings banks deposits in that state during the same period, and with an increase in wages in sixty-seven industries of $6,877,925.09, the figures show a prosperity as gratifying to good citizens as it is dismaying to Democratic campaign orators.

In this part of the country the calamity cry has been pretty thoroughly silenced. The people have no use for a party which acts as though it is sorry for their prosperity. The American voters see the effect of protection here and of free trade abroad, and they have no intention of exchanging prosperity for disaster.

THE Daltons were slain, not by detectives and hired gun fighters, but by clerks and storekeepers who left their shops to fight the bandits. They did not run away either when some of their number were shot down. It strikes us that a few clerks and storekeepers would have been a good thing at Sampson's Flat.—Expositor.

There has been neither good judgment nor real courage shown in the attempts to capture the train robbers, and while a body of raw civilians might not have succeeded any better in that desperate undertaking than did the officers and professional bandit catchers, they could not have done worse. By the same token there is not another locality which can show a greater number of uncaught criminals during the past few years than Fresno county. The assassination of Remsberg, of Mattie Knox, of McWhirter and the poisoning of John Welch are dark and terrible mysteries upon which official investigation has not thrown a ray of light. It does not appear, either, that an intelligent and persistent effort was made to ferret out and bring to justice the perpetrator of any of these terrible crimes. Is it surprising that crime increases and that criminals become bold under such conditions as these? Without a speedy change in our ability to apprehend and punish criminals, the shop keeper, the clerk and all classes of citizens will find it necessary to take into their own hands the avenging of outraged law and the protection of their own lives and property.

THE calamity shriekers should get some fresh warrants out for Commissioner Peck. It is stated that the bureau of labor statistics will shortly issue a continuation of the report which carried such consternation into the Cleveland camp. This supplementary report will show in detail the increase in wages for various classes of workingmen in the state of New York. If the issue of the first document, showing the increasing prosperity of American labor under the McKinley law was criminal enough to justify Mr. Peck's arrest, the aggravation of his original offense by the publication of detailed facts corroborating his former testimony at every point surely calls for his indictment on the charge of high treason

HANDICAPPED BY PROSPERITY.

When the Peck report was first published, says the New York Press, one of the Democratic generals at national headquarters despairingly exclaimed: "We are handicapped by the prosperity of the country." The man ought to be commander-in-chief of the Democratic forces. He understands the real source of his party's troubles.

Every shred of evidence yet come to light, which is deserving of a moment's attention from a rightly balanced mind, goes to prove that they are enjoying under the McKinley tariff a greater degree of more universally diffused prosperity than has been known in American history. A recent report by Bradstreet's on business failures for the nine months ending with September tallies exactly with other unmistakable evidences of prosperous trade which have been the rule since the new law passed. The number of failures for the nine months of 1892 was only 7376 as against 8856 in a like period of the year before, a decrease of 1520, or 17 per cent. The liabilities of the insolvent concerns were $138,811,5.0 in 1891, only $76,971,771 in 1892. Not before in nine years have liabilities been so small, which is saying a great deal, considering how much the amount of invested capital has grown in recent years.

The fatal difficulty of the Democrats is that their only hope of success depends upon their ability to persuade contented and thriving people that they are poverty stricken wretches. This is how the calamity party has come to be handicapped by prosperity. The American people know when they are well off, and they will not surrender their home market to European manufacturers.

SENATOR GOUCHER, while defending the county government act, insists that the Republican legislature is responsible if there is anything wrong about it. That is a hole out of which the Senator and his confederates in this conspiracy will not be permitted to crawl. The legislature should beyond question have scrutinized the special features of the act so closely that a job like this could not have gone through, but those who are primarily and directly responsible for the outrages imposed by the act on Fresno county are Senator Goucher and the county officials who conspired with a legislative lobbyist to have the salaries of their offices raised to a point that has no justification in precedent or in reason. Senator Goucher, as the representative of this county, approved the sections of the act affecting Fresno county, and the legislature presuming apparently on his knowledge of the wants of the people and his loyalty to the trust confided in him, passed the measure in its entirety. The legislature is not blameless, to be sure, but the culpability of that body is slight indeed compared to that which attaches to those who concocted the scheme and worked the wires to put it through.

THE government agricultural department reports an Indian corn mill in operation in Berlin, a second to open this week, and two more to be established at Hamburg—all to grind American corn. These are the first practical fruits of the agricultural department's recent missionary labors in introducing American johnny-cake to the German people. The first mill has worked night and day, and then could not fill orders. Our johnny-cake, therefore, seems to be catching on. Large quantities of corn meal and hoecake are also to be sent out to preach the good cause among the highways and by-ways. A big bakery, devoted exclusively to American Indian corn products, is to be opened at the German capital. Accordingly, the conquest of the German empire with Yankee johnny-cake, southern hoe-cake, and Boston brown bread made of western corn, seems imminent. Commander Jerry Rusk has conducted the campaign after the approved get-up-and-hustle fashion. Uncle Jerry and Reciprocity are a hard-pulling team for American producers.

ONE of the most interesting points made by Senator John Sherman in his speech at North Fairfield, O., opening the Republican campaign in that state, was that by raising the customs revenue entirely from articles that compete with what we produce ourselves, we get non-competing articles cheaper than free trade England, or instance, as her people have to pay a revenue tax on them. The McKinley law greatly enlarged the free list by removing the duty from articles which we do not produce. This point is not half so well appreciated as it ought to be. A straightforward and consistent protective tariff act like the McKinley law tends to make everything cheaper to the consumer, whether we produce it or not. Home production and competition eventually make the protected article cheaper than it was before, and articles that we cannot produce are cheaper than they were before they were added to the free list.

IS THE assassination of young William Good to add another to the already long list of mysterious murders committed in this county? The taking of his life is a most damnable crime. The murderer apparently had no other incentive than the gain of a few paltry dollars, and appearances indicate that he took his victim's life without warning. For the sake of justice and for the name of Fresno county as a place where assassination does not always go unpunished, it is to be hoped that the officers will succeed in dragging the dastardly murderer before the bar of justice.

THE theory of "suicide" to account for the Good tragedy has not made its appearance as yet, but it is liable to show up in due time. When a man is an inconsiderate as to disappear after committing murder it is much more convenient to lay the blame on the victim than it is to hunt down the assassin. In this county little time is wasted on a man who allows himself to be killed so dead that he cannot tell who murdered him.

THE supreme court decision that the registration of voters prior to the hundred day limit is legal, is a source of much satisfaction in this county. It will save a good deal of money, valuable time and vexation of spirit.

THE Dalton boys doubtless realize now that they made a mistake in leaving California. Those Kansas jayhawkers are powerful handy with their guns.

ROGER Q. MILLS has come off the stump because of indisposition. That backdown of Cleveland on the free trade plank evidently made him sick.

THE Triangle has received a deserved setback, Judge Harris having decided against that nearly defunct political body in the matter of the control of the construction of the proposed new high school and the expenditure of the money voted to pay for the same. Unfortunately the Judge decides also that the bonds are illegal, and a new election will be necessary if the people want a new high school. However much this is to be regretted, it is a matter for rejoicing that it has been decided that the board of education, and not the board of trustees, should control the school property of the Fresno school district. It is doubtful whether the Triangle ever sincerely believed they had this right. It was their intention to exercise it, nevertheless, and they proceeded to do this in spite of the outspoken opposition of the people to such a course. The opinion of Judge Harris, so far as its substance in concerned, is the one that has been held throughout by a majority of the people, who are gratified at the discomfiture of the Triangle. Now, let another election be called, new bonds voted and the matter of building a new high school be put in the charge of the board of education, where it legally and of right belongs.

THE assertions of the Holdfasts that the publication of facts and figures in regard to the robbing provisions of the county government act are merely campaign slander, will not prove a satisfactory answer to the intelligent taxpayers of this county. An act which raises the salary of the sheriff's office, the district attorney's office and the recorder's office to double, and in some instances more than double the amount paid to these officials in counties of like population, is so plainly upon its face an infamous outrage upon a people already overburdened with taxes, that it can neither be explained away nor howled down by appeals to party prejudice. The raising of a fund to secure special favors through this legislative enactment is a further ground for repudiating the entire disreputable job and those who are responsible for it.

ADLAI STEVENSON appears to have taken as his part of the campaign work the job of keeping the south solid. Adlai has a soft snap compared to the contract Grover has on hand in New York alone.

THOSE Tammany thugs are good people after all. Even Mr. Cleveland and his friends admit it.

HUNT'S BAD PISTOL.

The Crime Was Actuated by the Green Monster.

Alfred E. Hunt, the car inspector who shot himself and his wife last Thursday night was resting easier last evening. It is too early yet to form an opinion as to the probable result of his wound. Mrs. Hunt was not badly hurt and will be able to be up and around in a few days.

Both Hunt and his wife said yesterday that the shots were accidentally discharged. It is reported, however, by their acquaintances that Hunt was insanely jealous of his wife and that he had threatened her life on more than one occasion.

It is said also that when he was courting her and when she did not express much willingness to marry him declared that he would kill himself if she refused to become his wife, and that it was this consideration that induced her to marry him.

It has been learned that Hunt a few days ago called on Gunmaker Warnekros and asked him to rent him a pistol of an improved pattern.

Mr. Warnekros informed the jealous husband that he did not rent out any firearms except shotguns and rifles, so Mr. Hunt went away and was obliged to use an old-fashioned 38-caliber bulldog pistol—one of the kind that sends a ball through the peak of the barn roof when the barn door is aimed at.

It was owing to this kicking peculiarity of this weapon that the unhappy couple were not killed on sight.

Hunt's aim was good enough, but the muzzle of the weapon threw up as soon as he pulled the trigger.

OAKLAND, October 7.—Alfred E. Hunt, who attempted suicide at Fresno last night was an Oakland man. His father lives here now and is in the employ of the Brooklyn & Fruitvale railroad. Several of his brothers also reside here. Young Hunt was employed by the Southern Pacific company as an inspector of air brakes.

His family profess to know of no reason why he should have attempted to kill himself. About a year ago he married a young lady in Port Costa and was supposed to be living happily with her.

APPLEGARTH'S REPLY

To the Evidence Furnished By Griffin & Skelley.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—I see you call on the Producers' Raisin Packing company to explain or retract their charge against Griffin & Skelley. You say that Griffin & Skelley have vindicated themselves by documentary evidence produced.

We think such evidence would not be admitted in any court. They don't deny the charge but attempt to prove that they did sell to W. B. West & Co. certain goods on the 14th of August, through their brokers, all of which no one denies. But we claim that their agent did accept an order for raisins, not necessarily a carload, on the 23d at cut prices, viz.: $1.35 for G. & S. layers, and dated it back to the 11th, or perhaps added it to an order taken previously, the order being first submitted to us and refused. This we have from our agent, who says he saw the order.

All the papers Griffin & Skelley furnish haven't the least bearing on the above charge.

Further, they do admit that they are perpetrating a fraud on some one by putting up inferior goods and branding them 3-crown, which goods they admit are not 3-crown. Please let them explain.

W. APPLEGARTH.

PERSONALS.

John G. Stitt is here from Santa Cruz.

Detective Hume was in the city Sunday.

Mrs. F. L. Couch came up from Selma yesterday.

Napoleon Vieu has returned from a trip to Dixon.

Ed Vogelson, high constable of Huron, is in the city.

Colonel H. I. Thornton is down from San Francisco.

Mrs. Robert Barton has returned from San Francisco.

J. S. Davis of Sanger had business in Fresno yesterday.

G. Ord McMullin of Bakersfield spent Sunday in Fresno.

J. B. Joyaux, the wool buyer of San Francisco, is in the city.

James R. Barrett and wife of Borden spent Sunday in Fresno.

Ed F. Fortune, the Sanger vineyardist, spent yesterday in the city.

Mrs. H. Steinmiller and daughter arrived Sunday from the coast.

Dr. Perrin and wife came down from San Francisco this morning.

H. H. Clark has returned from Coulterville to Bakersfield, where he takes charge of a large syndicate orchard.

W. W. BOWERS.

Plain Talk of a Practical Man.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The Wool and Raisin Industry Threatened.

A Political Speech Without Buncombe or Sophistry—Democratic Pledge Breakers in Congress Exposed.

From the Daily of Sunday.

Congressman Bowers addressed a large audience last night in court house park and gave a vivid illustration of the difference between spread-eagle Democratic free trade sophistry and the plain common sense business talk of a plain business man.

The speaker was introduced by E. W. Risley with the following remarks:

"You have assembled here this evening to listen to the remarks of a veteran in the Republican party, one who has represented his district in both houses of the legislature of this state, and in the lower house of congress of the United States, a man widely and favorably known as one of great action and practical business affairs.

It has long been conceded in the older states of the union that a representative's efficacy in the halls of legislation is measured by the time served, and to the end that the district may receive the very best service, an old and trusted servant is returned again and again. That the speaker who will address you this evening is familiar from long experience with the manner of national legislation and has served you most faithfully therein, there can be no doubt, and a second term, admitted by both of the political parties as a just reward for past services, will enable him to carry through to successful completion measures already inaugurated by him.

Nor have his services been confined to the hall of representatives alone, for to defeat the unjust exactions of this great octopus now embracing us, the Southern Pacific railroad company, and to prevent its acquiring by the technicalities of the law the homes of thousands of our citizens who in good faith settled upon the unoccupied government land of the United States, this, our honored representative, and your speaker this evening, went before the departments of the government at Washington, and interceded for and on behalf of the settlers, and secured to them such rights as they were by law entitled, and his efforts in the end will result in obtaining for them their homes and firesides.

He has given particular study to the tariff, and is credited with making one of the best speeches in Congress during the last session on that issue. He will present his views to you tonight from the standpoint of a practical business man, and thoroughly explode the theoretical bubble as presented to you by the Democratic speakers who have preceded him. I take pleasure in presenting to you the Hon. W. W. Bowers, our next representative in congress."

Congressman Bowers was greeted with a hearty outburst. He began by saying that he would discuss the following question: "Shall the public business of the United States be conducted on the same principles, by the same methods and by the same party for the ensuing four years that have proved so successful in the past and through which and by which the country has become more prosperous than any other nation on earth?"

He did not propose to discuss the tariff question and the commercial relations of the ancient Phœnicians or of the Huns and Goths or of the Aryan nations that had passed long ago off the stage of action and whose record exists only in history. He proposed to leave that antiquarian task to the Democratic orators and the Democratic editors who for obvious reasons did not care to discuss the live questions which directly affect the American people.

The speaker regretted that he was not a man of culture and refinement, which fact seemed to grieve the aesthetic soul of his friend J. W. Ferguson, the intellectual posey of the Expositor. Everybody knew, of course, that Ferguson was a fortune favored child of gentle birth, and had always dwelt in the attenuated atmosphere of refinement that permeated the Expository office, whose culture was uncontaminated by contact with the common and vulgar things of the world.

The speaker was very sorry that he was not a polished orator, but the reason for that was that he had lost many opportunities in early youth. At the age of 14 years he was obliged, by the necessity of poverty, to leave the district school and to go to work on a farm at $4 per month, and he continued in that humble but honorable occupation for fifteen years.

He for that reason could talk to a plain people, as a plain man, and as a plain citizens on the issues of the day.

In 1888, when Harrison was elected President of the United States, the combined vote of the Democratic and Republican parties was 11,975,000, and the vote of all other parties was only 400,000.

In the four years preceding the old parties had gained 2,300,000 votes and the other parties had lost 24,000, so that the contest was now narrowed down to a struggle for supremacy between the Democratic and Republican parties.

The Democratic party came into power in the house of representatives under specific pledges on three important questions. They were pledged first to reduce the appropriation, second to repeal the McKinley bill, and third to pass the free coinage silver bill. They did not keep a single one of these pledges. Why did not they repeal the McKinley bill or even make an effort to do so? They had the power to do it in a single hour.

The interest that the farmers of the country had in the tariff was also discussed. The Democratic bill introduced by Springer and which passed by 190 Democratic votes, took off the duty on wool, a death blow aimed at one of the most important agricultural industries of the country. For twenty years the average price of wool of the same grade was 5¢ per cent higher in the United States than in London. The Democratic party took off the duty on wool to the detriment of the farmer, and gave the eastern manufacturer the benefit of 35 or 40 per cent at the expense of the agriculturist.

The Democratic congressmen were pledged, and they had forty majority, to pass the silver free coinage bill. But they also deliberately violated their pledge. On the other hand, the Republican senate, that was not pledged to do it at all, passed a straight away free coinage bill and the Democratic party in the house defeated it, because they had put up Grover Cleveland as their candidate, who was a gold bug man and opposed to silver coinage, free or otherwise.

He told another anecdote of a Democratic sheep owner. He had bought stubble for his sheep because he wanted to raise a good crop of wool so that he could dress his girls better and send his boys to school. He was talking to one of his finest merino bucks and he said: "Jericho, I am a Democrat, and the Democratic party at the bidding of Henry Watterson says that I must vote to sell your fleece at half price because I am a Democrat." He turned away ashamed to look the sheep in the face, for fear that the sheep might discover what he was thinking of. "But," added the Democrat, "thank God there is a Republican senate that stops all such infernal d——d nonsense, and I can still vote to my dear old Democratic ticket, sacred to the memory of John C. Calhoun, and the Republican senate will save that money to me and my family. May God preserve the Republican senate to save me from the Democratic party." [Laughter.]

The Fresno Democratic raisin grower is in the same fix. The Democratic party says that he must sell his raisins at half price. Only a short time ago a job lot of Valencia raisins were sold for 5 1-16 cents per pound. The duty is 2½ cents per pound and this leaves 2 9-16 cents for the raisins. If the duty were taken off Valencia raisins would be sold for 2 9-16 cents per pound, and where would the Democratic raisin grower of Fresno be? But the Republican senate and President will save the Fresno raisin grower from that foolishness.

The Democratic party demanded of its followers that they should vote against their own interests, their business and their families. No party has a right to ask a reasonable man to vote except for his own best interests. Whatever is for the best interest of the individual is for the best interest of the state.

The speaker paid a high tribute to President Harrison. Grandfather's hat on Harrison's head covered as large an amount of brains and of as good quality as any man's in Christendom. His administration has been clean, able and successful, and ever since he was sworn in he has been President, and no other man has usurped the function.

The speaker advised the young men, who were about to cast their first vote in the coming election, not to be Democrats or Republicans because their fathers were such, but to study the history of their country and make up their minds to vote for the best interests of the country.

In its thirty years of supremacy the Republican party has made the United States the greatest country on the face of the earth.

The speaker was warmly congratulated at the close of his speech by a score of comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Congressman Bowers was asked after the meeting whether he was in favor of placing a protective duty on Zante currants. He replied that he was, and that being a Republican he could not be otherwise than a protectionist. "Every Democrat in the raisin center must understand that he must look to the Republican party to protect that industry."

C. B. Shaver, superintendent of the Pine Ridge flume, is in the city.

W. H. Shelby, of the California Fish commission, was in Fresno yesterday.

Postmaster L. O. Sharp of Madera heard Estee "do up" White last night.

Charles A. Dworak came down from Madera last evening to hear the debate.

W. E. Hickey is down from Alameda. He wants an interview with the train robbers.

Mrs. W. R. Jacobs has returned from a protracted sojourn in San Francisco yesterday.

Protection - Reciprocity

REPUBLICAN ANNOUNCEMENTS!

There will be meetings under the auspices of the Republican County Central Committee at

Huron.....October 14th
Belleville.....October 14th
Scandinavian Colony.....October 14th
Pollasky.....October 15th
Coalinga.....October 15th
Madison.....October 15th

☞ Keep your eye on this space for other dates.

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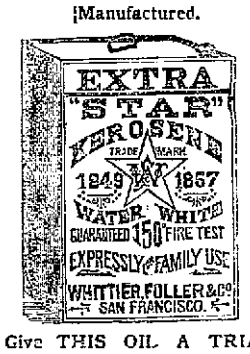

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320 Acres—7 miles east of Tulare city; surface level, all fenced; good windmill and cabin; adjoining the Goldman vineyard.
70 Acres—3 miles northeast of Kingsburg; 60 acres in vines; fenced, cross fenced; good house, barn and windmill.
40 Acres—6 miles east of Selma; 25 acres in vines; barn and house; 10 acres in alfalfa.
320 acres on Mill Creek, between Tulare and Hanford; 2 barns; good house; fenced and cross fenced; 2 windmills; 200 head of horses, milch cows, hogs and farming implements; all in alfalfa. Apply to owner—

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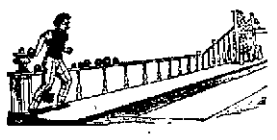

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THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

For the assistance of subscribers to the Daily and Weekly Republican who desire to make up their estimates of the result of the approaching election, the following figures are given:

POPULAR VOTE.

Grover Cleveland	5,538,233
Benjamin Harrison	5,440,216
Clinton B. Fiske (Prohibition)	249,935
Alson J. Streeter (Union Labor)	148,105
R. H. Cowdy (United Labor)	2,854
James L. Curtis (American)	1,591

ELECTORAL VOTE.

Cleveland	168
Harrison	233

THE VOTE IN CALIFORNIA.

Cleveland	117,726
Harrison	124,816
Fiske (Prohibition)	5,761
Curtis (American)	1,591

PLURALITY IN FRESNO.

Cleveland		2,822
Harrison		2,461
Sheriff	Hamilton	2857
	Hensley	3359
Clerk	Williams	3346
	Clark	3743
Recorder	Hogue	3274
	Bell	3224

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GEO. W. WILLIAMS, M.D

To Taxpayers.

TAKE NOTICE THAT the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one half of the taxes on all real property are due and payable on the First Monday in October, 1892, and will be delinquent on the Last Monday in November, next thereafter, at six o'clock p.m., and unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof; and if said one-half be not paid before the Last Monday in April, 1893, at six o'clock p.m., an additional five per cent will be added thereto.

The remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the First Monday in January, 1893, and will be delinquent on the Last Monday in April, next thereafter, at six o'clock p.m., and unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

All taxes may be paid at the time the first installment is due and payable.

Taxes are payable at the office of the Tax Collector of Fresno county, in the court house at Fresno City, Cal.

W. C. GUARD,
Tax Collector of Fresno County, California.
Fresno, Cal., Oct. 11, 1892.

THE CALIFORNIAN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

Published in San Francisco, California, has a circulation all over the world; its growth during one year is positively phenomenal in the annals of Magazine Literature surpassing every other magazine in the world in the same space of time. The reasons are obvious.

It has strong financial backing.

Its contents are replete with typical descriptions of **California and Pacific Coast** subjects—scenery, climate, fruits and flowers.

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It discourses without bias or partisan zeal, the living question of the day.

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From a California Curiosity to a $100 Organ.

PROTECTION

The Policy Explained by M. M. Estee.

CONVINCING FACTS

Stephen M. White Defends Free Trade.

A VERY HARD TASK

McKinley's Bill Made Things Cheaper.

BENEFITS THE POOR

White Protecting the Raisin and Fruit Grower.

AGAINST COMPETITION

The English Free Trade System for the Benefit of the South Where Labor Earns $8 per Month. White Insists That There Should Be No Protection on Wool.

Before noon yesterday all the seats in the balcony, dress circle and parquet had been engaged, and tickets were issued only for standing room in the Barton opera house.

But the desire to hear M. M. Estee and Stephen M. White debate the tariff issue brought to the doors at 8 o'clock a vast crowd, who had come to look at the building if they couldn't get in.

Stanton L. Carter promptly at 8o'clock called the meeting to order and stated that the rules of the contest prohibited applause either by one side or the other. He then introduced Stephen M. White. The following is a synopsis of his address:

Mr. White began by defining his position with reference to the tariff issue. He read the plank adopted at Chicago, and declared that it was the studied effort of Republican speakers and newspapers to misrepresent its language and pervert its meaning. There is no issue as to free trade. The issue actually presented upon the subject of tariff may be found in the statement that the Republican party claims that it is not only the right, but the duty of congress to impose a tax for the benefit of private industries, regardless of the interests of the treasury, while the Democracy acts upon the belief that the government has only a constitutional and moral right to collect such tariff taxes as may be necessary for the maintenance of the government, economically administered. The claim made by the Republicans to the effect that the Democratic party proposes to place a duty upon tea, coffee and other necessaries of life, and to relieve such articles as raisins, oranges, etc., from revenue charges is wholly without foundation.

One of the cardinal principles upon which our legislators must act is that which recognized the right of the masses to exemption from unnecessary imposts. The taxation of luxuries and the removal of duties as far as possible upon the essentials of existence are rules for Democratic guidance. Mr. Cleveland's message of 1887 is confirmatory of this claim. He said: "It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation; it must be extensively continued as a source of the government's income and in the readjustment of our tariff, the necessities of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufactories."

He ridiculed the idea that the effect of this tariff would be to benefit the people of the United States by forcing manufacturers abroad to locate here. If we offer an immense bounty or subsidy no doubt someone would be willing to accept it, but the people have long since determined that subsidies are not generally beneficial.

Lumber men are not as a rule among the poorest of our citizens. I know many of them who are very estimable gentlemen, but I am not acquainted with a single individual now engaged in that business who would abandon it if the duty on lumber were removed. The coal tax was next investigated. Mr. White referred to a case recently decided by the United States court in San Francisco, whereby some coal dealers of that city recovered $200,000 found to be due from the government on account of the drawback feature of the revenue law. Although the tariff, 75 cents per ton, is said by Republican newspapers and speakers to be very slight and in significant, still the sum of $200,000 mentioned in this judgment is composed of 75 cent items. Is it in the interest of the poor man that fires should be expensive?

Equally unjust is the tariff on wool. No one will deny that woolen clothing is a necessity, or will question its general use, yet a vast quantity of our revenue is derived from that source. The duty upon hides was removed because the manufacturers of Massachusetts found it to their interest to obtain the raw material free, that they might be able to compete with the foreigner in making boots and shoes and they have succeeded admirably. They don't produce enough of wool for domestic consumption, and that which they produce is not of the very best quality; it must be mixed with foreign wools to make it available, at least to obtain the best results.

Our opponents are fond of citing instances to prove that many of the articles found in the tariff schedule are cheaper now than they were several years ago. But I hardly think that it will be claimed that the tariff tax was placed upon wool and raisins and prunes that those articles might be made cheaper. It is a fact which I desire to cite in support of this portion of my argument, that wool brought a much higher price in California when the duty was a great deal lower than it is now. I believe that if we were able to import foreign wools, just as we import foreign hides, we would not only employ more hands in woolen manufactory, but our wool growers would obtain more remunerative prices.

An attempt is made to frighten the producer of raisins and oranges, by the assertion that the Democratic party is in favor of admitting these articles free of duty. This is absolutely untrue, but while I believe especially in the matter of raisins, the production of which has increased so rapidly that our people will be compelled ultimately to seek a foreign market, and that therefore the tariff will not ultimately bring advantage even to the producer, as it must certainly always bring disadvantage to the consumer, nevertheless, as I have before said, revenue must be raised and these products are of a character forbidding their admission free of cost. The man who asserts that there is anything in the Democratic platform which requires the removal of the duty upon such products either does not know the truth, or he is indisposed to tell it. He cited the report of Mr. Wright as showing that the duty on steel rails exceeded the total labor cost in this country, and that without taking into consideration the foreign cost at all, and assuming that steel rails could be made abroad for nothing, the McKinley bill left a net profit to the domestic manufacturer of $1.85 per ton. The actual cost of a ton of steel rails in the United States is only $3 70 n ore than in England, yet the duty is $13.44, nearly ten times more than it should be under the policy outlined at Minneapolis.

Upon the subject of reciprocity the speaker said that it was a move in the right direction in one regard, that it contained a practical illustration of the benefits of freer intercourse. The inefficiency of the measure, however, is shown by the facts that our markets are open to those nations with whom we can never have extensive dealings, whereas England takes most of our surplus products, and we can naturally profit more by an exchange system with her than with any other power.

He denied the truth of the statement that the reduced condition of our commerce was due to the destruction of our merchant marine during the war. He asked how long is the world to be closed to us, or are there any ships of importance now engaged in the carrying trade of the world which have been built since that time. He said that if the Republican party could not do anything advantageous to our merchant marine in the generation that has expired since the overthrow of our confederacy, it is time that the matter were placed in more vigorous hands.

M. M. Estee's Address.

Morris M. Estee followed. He began:

In discussing the Democratic platform at Los Angeles I quoted the revenue plank, which reads as follows: "We denounce Republican protection as a fraud and robbery of a great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only." In discussing that plank of the Democratic platform, I showed or attempted to show that the position of the Democratic party that the collection of tariff duties for protective purposes was not constitutional, and that it was without the powers of congress to do this; that the supreme court of the United States had many times decided in favor of the constitutionality of the protective tariff laws; that Andrew Jackson, when President of the United States, in a message to congress declared that, in his opinion, congress had the constitutional power to levy protective duties on imported articles; that his opinion was shared by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. And I further ventured to say in my Los Angeles speech that the Democratic platform of 1832, on which President Jackson was elected, provided: "That an adequate protection to American industry is indispensible to the prosperity of the country." And I ventured at that time to argue that the very father of Democracy and the Democratic party that placed him in the most exalted position in the gift of the American people, both sustain the position I took.

My distinguished friend, Mr. White, in reply evaded the argument, as I submit, by saying it must be understood that there are many laws which are really invalid, but the circumstances of their enactment are such that the courts are not permitted to ascertain the true legislative intention.

Mr. White is a lawyer of well known reputation, a gentleman of unquestioned ability and therefore we ought to expect from him a clearer and more candid statement of his position as to the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of protective laws. I say his answer is evasive, that he neither admits nor denies the constitutionality or the unconstitutionality of protection.

The Democratic national convention which adopted this plank in the platform originally reported a protective platform plank which reads as follows: "When custom taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad fully measures any possible benefits for labor. * * * From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom houses have been the chief sources of federal revenue, and such they must continue to be."

The last mentioned quotation comprises the report of the committee appointed by the Democratic national convention of this year to draw up a platform. That report was made to the convention and in open convention the present tariff plank was substituted for the above. The California Democratic delegation, composed of eighteen members, are reported to have voted solidly for the original report of the committee and solidly against the present tariff plank, "the Democratic party. Mr. White was one of the delegates to the Democratic national convention and was reported at having voted against this tariff plank. He is present and can answer for himself.

The national Democratic convention in its platform declares in favor of free raw material as follows: "We indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present congress to modify its (the protective tariff) most oppressive features in securing free raw material." In other words the national Democratic party have declared in favor of placing all raw material on the free list. In England this would have been a most rational plank to be placed in a political platform, because what England wants is to buy raw material cheap and sell manufactured goods, and for the reason that England produces but little raw material for sale and England knows and every rational man must know, whether he be an Englishman or an American, that free raw material the world over means cheap labor the world over.

Bear in mind, 18½ per cent of all America's exports is raw material, and that last year 78 per cent of all our exports was the direct product of the farm. Remember also that we consume 93 per cent of all the produce, either raw material or manufactured articles, but our wealth largely consists of raw material; and remember further that more than three-fifths of all our working people produce raw material only, and yet the Democrats would have India with its 10 cents per day labor, China with its even cheaper labor, all Europe with its cheap labor compete on even terms in America with American intelligent dear labor by bringing here any raw material which they may have to compete in an American production.

We say if this principle were adopted it would imperil every line of protected labor, except possibly the growing of cotton in the southern states; and be it noted, negro labor is now as cheap as most foreign labor, and it is so cheap that no free white American can compete with it.

The painful fact is thus impressed upon us that the rights of the intelligent white laborers of our whole country are to be imperilled by the solid Dem cratic South; that the wages of the white laborers of our country are to be fixed upon standards made for the so called freedmen of the old slave states, for the south is practically a free trade country and is solidly Democratic.

They have no conferences when they have labor strikes down there except with shotgun—note the recent one in Tennessee. Mr. White in his Los Angeles speech was pleased to submit the argument that this country is eminently prosperous "in spite of protection." If this is true, then what does the plank in the national Democratic platform mean, which declares that our country is not prosperous, and intimates to the whole civilized world that the American nation is in peril of bankruptcy and the American people are in want?

I deny that our present tariff system increases taxation of the American people, and I challenge contradiction of the fact that the average tax per capita in the United States for customs and internal revenue is cheaper than in any other civilized country, except possibly in Russia. From 1882 to 1892 this average tax was in America $5.65 per capita per annum. For the same period and for the same character of taxation in Great Britain it was $9 70; in France it was $13; in Germany $5.69; in Austria $6.30; in Italy it was $8.90; in Australia, another appendage to Great Britain, it was $15, while in Canada, this favored free trade country, lying right north of us, it was $6.

It will be thus seen that the oft repeated statement that our people are being taxed out of all reason is utterly untrue. The American people pay less taxes, except for municipal purposes, per capita, than any civilized people on the face of the globe.

Our Democratic friends are very much devoted to the poor farmer. The Democrats always claim to be the friends of the poor farmer. Since when and where? They want to put wool on the free list, which is now protected by a duty from 11 cents upward a pound, and they passed a law at the last session of congress through the house of representatives to do this. This would let Australian and Argentine wool come into the American market free to compete with this market, and Australia could sell wool here at 8 cents a pound and make a profit. Would this benefit the poor farmer?

They want to put raisins on the free list because, remember, that any protective law is unconstitutional, they say, and 2½ cents a pound duty imposed on raisins is protection and nothing else but protection and Republican fraud. They would take the duty off prunes, another protection of the California farmers.

Last year we imported more than 10,000,000 bushels of barley from Canada, and that came in direct competition with the California barley producers. There is now a tariff of 30 cents a bushel on imported barley, and barley is raw material, and they are in favor of putting raw material on the free list. Would that be a benefit to the American producer of barley?

They would benefit the American farmer by putting wine on the free list and thus let French impure wine come into the American markets and compete with the American producers of wine. Would that benefit the American farmer?

Remember that since the high protective duties were imposed upon these articles they have been largely cheapened in the American market. And why? Because when we largely produce any protected article at home there is home competition as to price. This home competition fixes the price of the article at a reasonable amount, and it prohibits the foreign producer from coming to an American market and by reason of no American competition making an exorbitant price for the article so imported, and which has no American competitor. The secret rests in the problem of bringing first the producer and the consumer together, and next in the question of supply and demand in making a home supply and a home demand for the article needed; and lastly, in fact, that what is produced at home is consumed immediately after production, and without the expense of distant and expensive transportation.

The gentleman in his Los Angeles speech cited Mr. Blaine as authority for saying that the free trade policy of the country from 1846 to 1860 was one of the most prosperous periods in American history. Mr. Blaine stated in the first "Twenty Years of Congress," pages 107 and 108, that one excuse given for the passage of the (free trade) act of 1857 was that under the act of 1846 the revenues were excessive and the income of the government must be reduced; but, says that distinguished author, in the very next sentence: "It was soon found to be a most expensive mode of reaching that end. The result flowing from the new act was a large increase in importations and a heavy drain in consequence upon the reserve specie of the country. * * * * In the autumn of 1857, half a year after the passage of this tariff act, a disastrous financial panic swept over the country, prostrating for the time all departments of business in about the same degree." If Mr. White finds any comfort to his free trade theories in what Mr. Blaine said in his Twenty Years of Congress, or in whatever he has said at any time, or any place, in relation to the tariff laws of our country, I commend Mr. Blaine's speeches to his careful perusal.

"We have paid an average of $21,000,000 a year to England for the privilege of buying tin from her," said Mr. Estee in speaking of the tariff.

The speaker challenged Mr. White to name a single protected article of home manufacture that is not cheaper now than it has been for forty years.

The Malaga raisin growers in Spain used to combine and fix the price of raisins and sold them in the American market at their own price. When California entered into the field the Spanish importers were obliged to reduce the prices of their raisins to a respectable figure.

It was the same way with steel rails. Before the heavy tariff was placed on this article rails were delivered free on board the ship at English wharves for $105 per ton. But since the high tariff has been put on, and steel rails are being manufactured in this county, the price has dropped as low as $25 per ton.

England has a tariff of 8 cents a pound on tea and 3 cents a pound on coffee, yet she does not raise a pound of these articles. That is a tariff for revenue only and the poor as well as the rich have to pay this tax.

About eight years ago England ran the price of tin up to $14 per box, but when the tariff was levied on it, thereby creating home competition, the price was mater ially lowered.

The laborer gets more for his labor than he did thirty years ago, and it is also true that the necessaries of life are very much cheaper. The people have progressed under thirty years of Republican rule. They are more enlightened, they and their children are better clothed, fed and educated, and work shorter hours than thirty years ago.

The McKinley bill puts 185 articles on the free list more than the Mills bill does and the average tariff on the whole is 20 per cent, and it is the lowest tariff, on the whole, that has prevailed since the tariff of 1816.

Today the United States owes less per capita than any other nation on the earth. England owes $100 per capita, France $200, Austria $60, Prussia $70, Italy $93, while the debt of the United States amounts to only $12 per capita.

Mr. Whi e followed by denying that the Democratic party was in favor of taxing the necessaries of life and letting the luxuries go free. The fact was that the Democratic party is in favor of taxing the luxuries and taking the burden off the backs of toil.

He denied that the exclusion of commerce was anything but disastrous to any country. Around this country we have a wall over which the foreign manufacturer cannot climb.

The speaker said that the American manufacturers who had denied that they had sold goods cheaper abroad than at home had not told the truth.

It was conceded by every unprejudiced listener that Mr. Estee made the better showing of facts and that Mr. White was the better orator.

A SOUND OPINION

In the New High School Matter.

THE TRIANGLE GETS A SETBACK

The Board of Education Should Have Control of Construction of the New High School.

Judge Harris early yesterday morning decided a very important suit, that of the people, at the relation of E. Riggins, against W. H. McKenzie, as treasurer of the city of Fresno. Though the amount involved is small, the case has a weighty bearing on a matter in which the people have taken and still do take a great interest, namely, the proposed new high school.

It will be remembered when the bonds for the high school building were voted in what an unseemly manner the city Triangle put itself forward and declared its intention to direct the work and control the expenditure of the money realized from the sale of the bonds. The board of education, which was the proper body to take charge of the matter, was ruthlessly relegated to a back seat. This made the people very indignant, but the Triangle, not in the least put out, and with its usual disregard of others' rights, continued in the uneven tenor of its way. It soon received a check, however.

The Triangle had employed E. Riggins to examine the plans and specifications of the proposed building and allowed him $20 for the work.

A warrant was given Riggins on the city treasurer, W. H. McKenzie, but that gentleman having doubts as to the right of the Triangle to spend the money of Fresno school district, refused to pay the warrant, upon which Riggins brought mandamus proceedings against Treasurer McKenzie.

In the opinion that follows Judge Harris decides who should have control of the money voted for the building of the new high school, and upon the validity of the bonds:

"This is a proceeding in mandamus to compel the treasurer of Fresno city to pay a warrant drawn in favor of the plaintiff by the board of trustees of said city.

"On February 16, 1891, said board of trustees passed an ordinance providing for the construction of a high school building in said city; on March 6, 1891, they passed an ordinance calling a special election for the purpose of voting bonds therefor, and on May 4, 1891, they passed an ordinance declaring the result of the election in favor of the issuance of the bonds. Thereafter such proceedings were regularly had that the bonds were issued and sold and the money placed in the city treasury, and on the 25th day of July, 1892, such sale was formally ratified by ordinance. All the proceedings relating to the issuance and sale of these bonds were had under and in accordance with the provisions of the act of 1889, entitled, 'An Act authorizing the incurring of indebtedness by cities, towns and municipal corporations * * * for the construction of water works, sewers, and all necessary improvements, or for any purpose whatever' and to repeal certain other acts. This act provides that all the steps necessary to the issuance and sale of the bonds must be taken by the legislative branch, the board of trustees, of the city or town, and that the legislative branch of such city or town must do all things pertaining to the construction and maintenance of any building or improvement under this act. Therefore, if the bonds are valid and could be issued for the purpose of constructing a high school building, it follows that the board of education has no rights in the premises whatever; it also follows that the board of trustees has the right, and it is their duty, to erect said building and to draw upon the proceeds of the sale of the bonds for such purpose. But, in my judgment, the bonds are invalid, for two reasons: First, it was not lawful under the act of 1889 to issue bonds for the purpose of building school houses; secondly, even if it were lawful to do so, that act, so far as it related to the building of school houses, was repealed by implication by the act of March 31, 1891, before said bonds had been voted or the result of the election declared; and at the time of the issuance and sale of the bonds the law, which it was supposed authorized their creation and existence, was itself dead.

"As to the first point: Although the statute provides that bonds may be issued for 'any purpose whatever,' by a familiar rule for the interpretation of statutes these general words are to be limited to things of the same kind as described by the specific words which precede them. For instance, it would not be contended that the board of trustees under these general words would have the power to build a church, or a hotel, or to establish a bank. The words of the statute are: 'Water works, sewers, and all necessary public improvements, or for any purpose whatever;' and in section 1: 'Any municipal improvement or for any purpose whatever.' I take it that these general words relate to things similar to those enumerated and which may be placed in the category of municipal improvements. That a high school building would not come within the meaning of municipal improvements seems obvious from the fact that it is to belong to the school district and to be under the control of the board of education of said district, and the territory covered by the school district consists in part of territory outside of the city limits. If this were not so, we would be confronted with the anomaly of the city of Fresno issuing bonds and levying taxes to pay them for the purpose of constructing a building to belong to a corporation or district lying partly outside of the city's corporate limits. School property belongs to Fresno city school district and not to Fresno city; it is under the care, control and supervision of the board of education, and not of the board of trustees. These rules of statutory construction are fully borne out by the authorities. See Sutherland on Statutory Construction, section 268 et seq., Endlich on Interpretation of Statutes, section 405 et seq., and numerous authorities there cited.

"In the second place, whatever doubts may be entertained as to the correctness of the first contention, it appears to me that there can be no escape from the second proposition, that at the time the bonds were issued the law by which they were supposed to be authorized had been repealed by the act of 1891, at least so far as it conferred any authority to have bonds issued for the purpose of constructing school buildings. Viewed with reference to the matter under consideration, an examination of the two acts clearly shows that they are mutually repugnant in every material particular. The law of 1889, to summarize, provides, section 1, that any city or town may 'incur indebtedness to pay the cost of any municipal improvement, or for any purpose whatever, as hereinbefore provided," etc.; that the legislative branch of the city, etc., (sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11) shall determine by ordinance the necessity of the improvement, publish the intention to incur the indebtedness, call the election, have plans made of the contemplated improvements and estimates of the cost thereof, make rules for carrying out such improvements and to let the contracts for the same - in fact, every step, by express terms of the statute, is to be taken by the 'legislative branch of the city,' and no other authority is mentioned or contemplated. Besides, the election is confined within the limits of the city, and the question of issuing bonds is determined by the electors residing in the city only. Now the act of 1891 provides, section 1, that 'the board of education of any school district in a city of the fifth class may * * * call an election and submit to the electors of the district whether the bonds of such district shall be issued and sold' for building school houses, etc. Section 2—The notice of election must be signed by the board of education. Section 5—The election returns must be made to the board of education, canvassed by them, and the result certified to the board of trustees. The bonds are then issued and sold by the board of trustees and the money placed in the building fund of the school district and 'drawn out as other school moneys are drawn out.' In short under the act of 1889 everything must be done by the board of trustees at the expense and for the benefit of the city, while under the act of 1891 everything must be done by the board of education at the expense and for the benefit of the school district.

"'An implied repeal results from some enactment the terms and necessary operation of which cannot be harmonized with the terms and necessary effect of an earlier act. In such case the later law prevails as the last expression of the legislative will; therefore, the former law is constructively repealed, since it cannot be supposed that the law-making power intends to enact or continue in force laws which are contradictions. The repugnancy being ascertained, the later act or provision in date or position has full force, and displaces by repeal whatever in the precedent law is inconsistent with it.' Sutherland on Stat. Cons. 136. This brings us to the last contention, to-wit: Conceding that the bonds are not valid and were issued and sold without authority of law, still, as the money for them has been received by the city treasurer, can he be heard to say that the bonds are invalid and that the money cannot be used? I think the question must be answered in the affirmative, because if the bonds are invalid and without authority of law, the money for which they were sold does not belong to the city or school district, and it is wrongfully in the treasury of said city or district. A suit for the recovery of this money by the owners thereof could not be maintained against the city or its treasurer as such, but it could be maintained against the holder thereof in his individual capacity. Had the city, after receiving this money into its treasury by due and regular ordinance, appropriated it to some municipal purpose it would, perhaps, be liable, but a mere deposit of it in the treasury is not such an appropriation. Hirzo vs. San Francisco, 33 Cal. 134. In this last case our supreme court decided that a city is confined strictly within the limits of its authority as defined in its charter, that it is not liable in an action brought against it for money paid into its treasury under an invalid ordinance and which has not been appropriated by the city, but that the action must be against the holder of the money in his individual capacity.

"The defendant, therefore, being personally liable to the owners of the money on their demand for it, has the right to protect himself by refusing to pay it to any other person. Judgment for defendants for costs.

(Signed) "M. K. HARRIS, Judge."

COLUMBUS.

New York In Holiday Attire

IN HONOR OF THE ITALIAN

Chauncey M. Depew Makes One of His Characteristic Patriotic Speeches.

NEW YORK, October 10.—The celebration of the Columbus anniversary was taken up this morning with a parade of students in the schools and colleges, in which about 25,000 young people took part. The parade disbanded at an arch on University place. The procession was made up of twenty regiments of grammar school children, scholars from Long Island city schools, Roman Catholic schools of the city, students of Columbia college, University of New York, Colleges of New York, students of the medical and pharmaceutical colleges, art and other schools, uniformed military schools, private and other church schools and miscellaneous schools.

Everywhere the public buildings, business houses and private residences, elevated trains, surface cars, wagons and even horses are decked with bunting.

The marching column was reviewed by Vice President Morton, Governor Flower and the mayor of the city.

The Brooklyn bridge was a place of attraction this evening. At an early hour great crowds began to gather at points of vantage on the river front in both cities to witness a display of fireworks, while hundreds of crafts, loaded with passengers, were anchored at favorable points in the river and harbor. All the high buildings near the river were utilized.

The display fully met the expectations of the people.

Among the set pieces was a statue of Columbus and a representation of the ship in which the discoverer set sail from Genoa.

One of the most stirring displays was a representation of Niagara falls in silver fire. It was sixty-five feet wide, and represented a dazzling cascade of shining silver 200 feet high.

"COLUMBUS."

Silas G. Pratt's musical cantata of "Columbus," was rendered in Carnegie hall tonight under the auspices of the committee of 100. The chief feature of the evening was the speech of Chauncey M. Depew, in which he spoke in the advances of the world since the discovery of America, the results of Columbus' voyage, etc.

The procession of children today, he said, was the flower of civil and religious liberty of the American people. In the age of Columbus bigotry ruled the state, and bigotry in the church was one of the things Columbus had to fight, while superstition was almost universal among them, but today the children of parents of every creed, descendants of every race, marched under one flag and to one music, the music of the nationality of a flag of the United States growing up to be American citizens, no matter what their creed or religion.

Card from W. W. Bowers.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Will you please correct the error made either by the reporter or co positor in your report of my remarks last Saturday night. I am reported as saying, "The Republican senate would save him (the Democrat) from such infernal d—d foolishness."

I said, "Infernal Democratic foolishness." The two words "d—d" and "Democratic" may, perhaps, in a political sense, be synonymous, but I used the word "Democratic" and not "d—d."

Very truly yours, W. W. BOWERS.

A DEEP LAID PLOT

To Steal Pennsylvania By the Democrats

AT THE COMING ELECTION

By a Mistake the Snap is Given to a Republican Who Exposes It.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—A. Nevens Pomery, editor of the Chambersburg Reporter, tonight made affidavit here before a notary public that the Democratic party will endeavor to cast the electoral vote of Pennsylvania for Cleveland by withholding ballots from Republican counties until it is too late to be printed for election day.

Pomery in his affidavit alleges that the scheme was unfolded to him by State Superintendent of Printing Grier through mistaking him one night on the street at Harrisburg for the Democratic clerk.

Republican State Chairman Reeder, on being informed by Pomery of the alleged discovery, telegraphed Governor Pattison, asking him if the form of ballot could not be reduced.

WILL BE ENFORCED.

Harrisburg—Governor Pattison tonight received the following telegram from the Pottsville evening Chronicle:

"Is it possible to call an extra session to repeal the Baker ballot law? Sentiment here is in favor of a repeal, as it is feared that many districts cannot be supplied with ballots."

The governor sent an answer, saying: "There is no occasion for an extra session of the legislature, as the Baker ballot law was passed by a large majority in both branches of the legislature. It was enacted in obedience to a very decided public sentiment, and the press almost without exception approved of it. If as earnest an effort is made to enforce it as there is a disposition to find fault with it, there will be no trouble in its execution."

FUN WITH HIS GUN.

How Saloon Keeper Gallagher Enjoyed Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 7.—A saloon keeper named Gallagher entered the Lotus club, a negro gambling resort, this evening, and covering the inmates with a revolver stood them up in line. Then he made them march around the room and was having lots of fun when Policeman Stevens, who had been sent for, entered. Gallagher shot Stevens in the head, seriously, but not fatally, wounding him.

Policemen and negroes ran down stairs, leaving Gallagher master of the situation. He swore he would shoot the first officer who entered the room, and for a time there was considerable excitement.

Stevens was taken to the hospital and a detail of four policemen was sent to the scene.

Gallagher held the officers at bay for some time, but finally weakened and attempted to escape over the roofs of adjoining buildings. He was caught as he reached the ground and taken to the police station.

A Great Celebration.

WOBURN, Mass., October 7.—About 20,000 strangers were in town today attending the second of the quarter millenial celebrations. The climax of the great celebration came this afternoon in a banquet in the new armory. Ex-Mayor Johnson performed the duties of toastmaster, calling attention to the fact that three presidents of the United States—Franklin Pierce, Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison—traced their ancestry to families now or formerly residing in Woburn. His mention of the name of Benjamin Harrison brought an outburst of enthusiastic applause, and the name of Grover Cleveland met with a similar reception.

After a brief letter of regret read from President Harrison, his representative, John W. Foster, secretary of the treasury, responded to the toast, "The President of the United States," in a graceful speech.

Bomb Throwing at Homestead.

HOMESTEAD, October 7.—A dastardly attempt was made last night to murder about forty non-union men in their beds. A dynamite bomb was thrown through the window of a boarding house where many non-union men lodge about 2 o'clock this morning. It exploded with great force, seriously damaging the building, but as the force was downward none of the inmates, who were sleeping on the upper floor, suffered anything more serious than a scare.

The strikers' advisory comittee issued a statement this evening condemning the dastardly act and offering $100 for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators.

Infested With Hoppers.

KANSAS CITY, October 7.—Myriads of grasshoppers have appeared in Buchanan and adjoining counties and are rapidly destroying the winter wheat. The hoppers are not of the variety that appeared in 1878, but common field grasshoppers that stay in one locality an entire season. The warm, dry weather hatched them out by millions, and unless a cold rain or frost comes immense damage will be done. Fourteen counties in Missouri also report them.

Killing the Prophet.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The Herald special from Albany says that Senator Hill has made his deal, and that the Democratic state committee will indorse the Republican nominee for judge of the court of appeals. The dispatch says the Cleveland men fear that the senator intends to knife Cleveland and took this step to prevent a conviction after election.

Down Four Stories.

CLEVELAND, October 7.—An elevator cable at the Doan apartment house broke this afternoon, and the cage containing six ladies and the elevator boy was broken into fragments in the basement, four stories below. Two of the party were injured internally, and all badly bruised, but it is thought that none of them will die.

They May Meet.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The Coney Island club offers a purse for a fight between Joe Goddard and Peter Maher in December.

Talking on Tariff.

LOS ANGELES, October 10.—The tariff debate between Morris M. Estee and Stephen M. White was opened here tonight at Turn Verein hall, which only seats 1500 persons, Hazard's pavilion being occupied by the district fair. Admission was by tickets, divided equally between Republicans and Democrats. The hall was crowded, and at least 3000 more would have attended had there been room. Mr. Estee opened, speaking for an hour, followed by Mr. White, who spoke an hour and a half, Mr. Estee concluding with a reply of half an hour.

FOSTER ON FINANCES

He Replies to Democratic Misstatements

CONCERNING MONEY MATTERS

A Showing to the Credit of the Republican Party Never Yet Equaled.

FREDERICKSBURG, Md., October 7.—Secretary of the Treasury Foster, in a speech here tonight, took up the Democratic charge that the treasury was bankrupt, especially criticising Vice Presidential Candidate Stevenson for gross ignorance on the question.

"If Stevenson is not ignorant," said the secretary, "he should know that this administration has redeemed and paid off over $259,000,000 of its debt, with a saving in interest of over $55,000,000. What about the inability of the government to pay $50,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds? Was it right to pay them maturing September 1, 1891, and which Stevenson says we couldn't pay? The holders of more than $25,000,000 of these bonds requested that they be continued at 2 per cent, and this administration enjoys the enviable position of having placed a government loan at a lower rate of interest than any government on the earth. The remaining $25,000,000 of the debt has been paid. Democratic leaders have announced that in the fifty-second congress they would reduce appropriations $100,000,000 from those of the billion-dollar congress. They discovered that this was a billion-dollar country, and after all that they said in denunciation of the billion-dollar congress they not only were unable to reduce appropriations $100,000,000, but actually increased them $40,000, and notwithstanding these enormous appropriations this congress crippled public service in many branches by a lack of adequate provisions. For more than eighteen months the Democratic cry of a bankrupt treasury has been kept going, but at all times the treasury has promptly met every obligation of the government, and revenues are increasing at the rate of $3,000,000 per month over last year. Of course the increase of expenditures are owing principally to payments of pensions, but the first three months of the year show a net gain in cash of over $250,000."

Several other speakers were also heard.

PARK PROTECTION.

The State Board of Forestry Makes a Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 7.—The executive committee of the state board of forestry has completed its biennial report and will present it to the governor as soon as the report of the superintendent of the Santa Monica experimental station is received.

The investigations of Allen Kelly in the national parks are detailed in the report and show the efficiency of the protection of troops of cavalry, that have been patrolling the parks.

The report sets forth that in the Yosemite there are many settlers and holders of claims aggregating 60,000 acres, which they had patented before congress reserved it as a park. The report advocates the passage by the United States senate of the bill prepared by a committee of the American Forestry congress, known as the Paddock bill.

The report further urges the withdrawal from sale by the government of all timber lands, particularly those on the Sierras, in order to protect the great water sheds in the interests of irrigation.

It calls attention to the destruction of sequoia groves by lumber operators, and suggests that the government should purchase the great Calaveras and Tuolumne groves, which are owned by private parties. It also advocates a system of forest police, to prevent fires, and will present a bill for their appointment to the legislature.

The Kansas Kickers.

TOPEKA, October 7.—The straightout Democrats who protest against the fusion made by the Democratic party with the populists at the convention held last July, at which it was agreed to vote for the People's party state ticket in return for the support of the People's party for the Democratic electoral ticket, assembled here today. In numbers, the convention is a disappointment to its projectors. A. A. Harris of Fort Scott, as chairman, in a speech outlined the policy which the convention is expected to pursue. It was simply to register a protest and absolve Democrats from allegiance to the July convention.

O. M. Holliday, editor of the Topeka Democrat, which paper a few days ago announced the fusion, made a motion that a straight Democratic ticket be put in the field. The motion was defeated, however. A central committee was elected and the convention adjourned.

Will Not Come.

ALBANY, October 7.—It is reported that an invitation has been extended Senator Hill to stump the state of California. Senator Hill said to-night: "I know nothing about the San Francisco trip except what I see in the afternoon papers. I would prefer to say nothing about it until I know about it." It is not expected here that Senator Hill will accept the rumored invitation.

A Winning Ticket.

SAN ANDREAS, October 7.—The Republican county convention, which met here today, nominated the following officers: For assemblyman, Alex Brown; county clerk, A. L. Wyllie; treasurer, William Stiffler; tax collector, Frank Egan; sheriff, John Miller; district attorney, Ira Hill Reed; coroner and public administrator, Dr. George F. Pache.

A Brutal Test.

BERLIN, October 10.—The long-distance military ride is the principal topic of conversation just now, and despite the disappointment of the Germans at the winning of the race by the Austrians, they are lavishing every hospitality on the victors. Many of the horses engaged in the race are disabled for life. The condition of many thoroughbreds is pitiable. Eight Austrian animals died on the road.

A Church Burned.

WATSONVILLE, October 10.—The Christian church here in the course of construction and nearly completed, was this morning totally destroyed by fire. Loss $10,000. Insured by the contractors for $5000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CUTTING A PLAY.

A Fraud Practiced Upon Fresno Theater Goers.

Fresno theater goers expect to see a play or an opera presented in its entirety, and more especially when they are obliged to pay $2 for a seat as was the case in the Lillian Russell performance of "Cigale" last Thursday night. On that occasion the whole of the beautiful dream scene was cut out and the last act was badly mutilated. There was general complaint yesterday regarding this matter. When a play is advertised people pay their money expecting to witness the performance in its entirety, and when such cutting out is done as on last Thursday night they feel that they have not been treated fairly.

STALWART SHERMAN

A Great Speech at Philadelphia

LISTENED TO BY THOUSANDS

Ex-Senator Ingalls Makes a Republican Speech to His Kansas Constituents.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Senator Sherman arrived here Saturday and was met by a committee of manufacturers' clubs who escorted him to a hotel, where an impromptu reception followed.

This evening a large audience assembled at the Academy of Music at a meeting given under the auspices of the manufacturers' clubs.

Senator Sherman was the orator of the evening and received an enthusiastic ovation.

In his speech he said that for the first time in the history of our country a national party dares to proclaim a tariff for protection as unconstitutional and a fraud upon the laborers. This was a bold declaration—bold as the rebellion, and should be met by the American people in the same spirit. The significant fact appears that this tariff resolution was voted against in the Democratic convention by the great producing states of the north, and voted for by the late Confederate states. That, in substance, it was taken from the Confederate constitution. That it was in open opposition to the opinions and acts of the great leaders of the Democracy, living and dead. The Senator then argued in support of the Republican position on the tariff.

John J. Welcomed.

TOPEKA, October 10.—Ex-Senator Ingalls made his first speech in the Presidential campaign here, addressing an audience of fully 6000 people. The ex-senator was given a flattering reception.

In the interview today the senator, referring to the belief entertained by some that he was not loyal to Republican principles, said he had been criticised on account of some of his utterances after the November election in 1890. He had nothing to take back. It was not a Democratic victory nor was it Republican defeat. It was a protest of the people against existing conditions, a cry for a more equitable distribution of the profits of the country's industry. In saying this he committed no treason to the Republican party. He declared that he did not desire to return to the senate and was out of politics to stay.

His Sack.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Grover Cleveland has contributed $10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. This announcement was made at the headquarters yesterday. Cleveland's personal friends, Benedict, Whitney and Dickinson each contributed $10,000. The amount of Chairman Harrietty's check was $25.

One Way to Get Out.

CINCINNATI, October 10.—An unusual proceeding was witnessed Saturday in the ousting of the president of the Wesleyan Female college, Dr. W. K. Brown, who has held it under lease for ten years, and who sued to have the lease extended, and was defeated in court. He appealed, but so far failed to give a bond, and this afternoon the sheriff removed him. The deposition of the president puts a stop to the school, as the trustees intend to remodel and repair the building before opening it.

THE DALTONS' MOTHER

VISITS THE SCENE OF THE MASSACRE.

Funeral of Marshal Connelly—Allie Ogee Not One of The Bandits. Relief Contributed.

COFFEYVILLE, October 7.—Ben Dalton, a brother of the outlaws, arrived here this morning with his mother. He said they had not seen Bob and the others for two years and had no idea of what they were doing.

He has nothing in common with them, as he is a farmer and tries to be a good citizen.

The people of Coffeyville, he said, did their duty, and while he deplored the loss of his brothers he was also sorry for the citizens who gave up their lives.

George Broadwell and E. L. Wilcox, brother and brother-

The Weekly Republican

Fresno, Fresno County, California

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WHITELAW REID
Of New York.

FOR CONGRESS SEVENTH DISTRICT:
W. W. BOWERS.....San Diego

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff.....JAY SCOTT
For Recorder.....W. W. MACHEN
For Auditor.....G. N. FREEMAN
For Clerk.....W. A. SHEPHERD
For Treasurer.....ELI HENDERSON
For Tax Collector.....W. W. MCLAUGHLIN
For Surveyor.....GEORGE L. HOXIE
For Coroner.....DR. M. V. YANCEY
For Public Administrator.....C. A. HART
For District Attorney.....FIREMAN CHURCH
For Assemblyman, 63d Dist. WRIGHT D. BREESE
For Assemblyman, 64th Dist.....H. J. T. JACOBSEN
For Supervisor, 1st Dist.....B. F. PACKS
For Supervisor, 3d Dist.....F. P. WICKERSHAM
For Supervisor, 5th Dist.....JOSEPH BURNS

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First Township—B. W. Childs, W. C. Downey.
Second—Frank Vincent, —— Butler.
Third—George Jones, H. T. Austin.
Fourth—J. B. Gallofrey, Frank Emerson.
Fifth—R. J. Wills, S. G. Johnson.
Sixth—Vacant.
Seventh—W. M. Barr, A. C. Joy.
Eighth—P. Griest, John Todd.

CONSTABLES.

First Township—Frank Woods, B. F. Merritt.
Second—A. R. Brentner, M. Brown.
Third—William Shaw, George Matheson.
Fourth—D. Page, Charles McWhorter.
Fifth—Charles A. Butler, L. Garrett.
Seventh—Al Woodward, Harvey Garrison.
Eighth—Fred Stowell, Thomas McMurray.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
Trains leave Fresno

GOING SOUTH.

5.50 p.m.—Atlantic Express, No. 16.
11.45 p.m.—Fresno Passenger, No. 15.
12.10 a.m.—Los Angeles Express No. 17.

GOING NORTH.

1.30 a.m.—Fresno Passenger, No. 16.
12.10 p.m.—Pacific Express, No. 20.
1.10 a.m.—Los Angeles Express, No. 18.
11.45 a.m.—Pacific Express, No. 20.

FREIGHTS.

11.55 p.m.—Los Angeles Express, No. 17, south bound.
1.25 a.m.—Los Angeles Express, No. 18, north bound.

RICH GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager,
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FRESNO & POSO.
(Via Porterville.)

Train leaves Fresno daily at 5.30 p.m. and 7 a.m on Wednesdays.
Leaves Poso at 8.40 a.m. Thursdays.
Leaves Porterville at 5.30 a.m. daily, and at 11 or 11.30 p.m. Thursdays.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.

FRESNO, Oct. 13.—Observation taken at 5 p. m.

Temperature	80
Dew Point	40
Humidity (per cent)	25
Wind NW (miles per hour)	2
Maximum Temperature for past 24 hours	83
Minimum Temperature for past 24 hours	48
Rainfall	0
Total rainfall for season	T

JOHN R. WILLIAMS, Observer.

EVENTS.

TONIGHT.

H. Clay Needham—Prohibition meeting at Court house square.

TO COME.

October 15—Meeting (new) Fresno Volunteer Fire Department.
October 16—Mrs. Anna L. Diggs at Central colony.
October 17—City Council, 7 p.m.
October 17—"Nobody" at the Barton.
October 18—"Yon Yonson" at the Barton.
October 22—Ladies' World's Fair Association.
October 24—Last day to register.
October 25—World's Fair Commission.

"The pension fraud is the greatest of the age—and Cleveland struck the beggars in the face. He should be GIVEN A CHANCE TO HIT 'EM AGAIN."—Durham (N. C.) Globe.

FACT VS. THEORY.

Democrats who have been told that the protective tariff system inaugurated by the Republican party is an onerous tax upon the great mass of American consumers will receive enlightenment in an article published in the local columns of today's issue. Merchants and business men of this city of unquestioned integrity and veracity declare that the effect of the McKinley act has been to reduce the prices of the necessaries of life, to stimulate the manufacturing industries of the nation, to improve the quality of staples and to inaugurate an era of general prosperity.

The facts therein cited are an unimpeachable refutation of the sophistries of Democratic free trade orators and newspapers.

SAN DIEGO papers are busily nailing the campaign lie that the Charleston rock afoul of a sandbar in that incomparable harbor.

THAT bust of clay is the only one Cleveland is going to have anything to do with until after election. Now if Adlai should decline to take a drink the cold water people might be induced to fuse.

SUPPORTING the "Stuffed Prophet" has had such a bad effect on Editor Dana that he has been compelled to throw up the job and go to Europe. Under the circumstances cholera has no terrors for him.

THE Democrats of this county will have quite as much confidence in a statement of fact by the leading merchants of this city regarding their own business, even though some of them are Republicans, as they will have in a contradiction of that statement by a newspaper of the Backslider stripe.

WRIGHT D. BREESE, candidate for the assembly from the Sixty-second district, makes a statement in this issue of THE REPUBLICAN of his position in regard to the county government act as it effects Fresno county. He promises to use his best efforts to secure the needed changes of the act in the event of his election No candidate for the legislature should receive the support of a single taxpayer of this county unless he publicly pledges himself to assist in securing the amendment of this robbing measure.

THE New York Press says that the so-called departure of Wayne MacVeagh from the Republican ranks is nothing new, for as a matter of fact he has not acted with the party for the past eight years. He was a sympathizer of the independent movement in 1884 and a critic of Harrison in 1888. After his defeat Mr. Cleveland became a special partner in the law firm of Bange, Tracey, Stetson & MacVeagh of New York city, of which Wayne McVeagh was at times associate counsel. In the campaign of last year in Pennsylvania Mr. MacVeagh presided over a great Democratic mass meeting in Philadelphia. A man of scholarly attainments and ample fortune—he has been for many years the leading counsel of the Pennsylvania railroad and Standard Oil company—in politics he is without following. Republican majorities in Pennsylvania have been steadily mounting, and Mr. MacVeagh has been neither officer nor private in the ranks for eight years.

A MALICIOUS LIAR.

Judging from the following and similar paragraphs which have appeared in the Tacoma Ledger during the past few months, one of the thugs who was run out of this city by a committee of citizens a few years ago is now occupying a position on the editorial staff of that paper:

Fresno is the toughest town on the Pacific coast. Scarcely a week passes by without a train robbery, murder or incendiary fire. There are but few churches in the town, and their attendance is light, even the elite of the city preferring to go fishing or to the races on the Lord's day. The belle of society are the greatest plungers in the betting. To say the least it is the Oakedals of California.

This is only one of several paragraphs of a like nature which have appeared in this Tacoma newspaper recently. It is not possible to believe that such a malicious libel as this would be given circulation merely because of the jealousy of one locality for another which is inviting home seekers and capital to come and assist in developing its latent resources. It is without doubt due to the personal animosity of some depraved and irresponsible wretch who was too long tolerated in this community and was finally forced to seek new pastures, and found a congenial refuge in the office of this Tacoma journal.

Thee truth about the moral conditions which exist in Fresno county may be told in a few sentences. Like every new and prosperous community it has its element of reckless and criminal characters—no greater and no less in numbers apparently than is usually found in localities enjoying the same degree of rapid advancement and general prosperity. During the past few months an unusual number of crimes have been committed, more than during a like period in the history of the county, and this fact is seized upon by this guerrilla newspaper as an excuse for slandering the masses of the people here as lawless, reckless and immoral to a degree that has few if any counterparts within the borders of civilization.

Such statements are utterly void of truth—lies as glaring and malicious as were ever penned against the reputation and fair fame of an intelligent, educated, generous christian people.

Sunday is as generally observed here as in any town on the Pacific coast. There is no horse racing or baseball playing here on Sunday, nor is the day commonly observed as a sporting holiday On the contrary, Fresno has as many and as largely attended churches as any city of like population in the state. We doubt very much if Tacoma can make as good a showing in this respect as Fresno. The statement that betting on horse races is generally indulged in by the society women is a lie made of the whole cloth. Gambling by women is the exception and is generally frowned down. In fact, there is but little of what is termed the "fast set" in society; less, indeed, than in most cities of the size of Fresno. Briefly stated, the assertion that the general tone of life in Fresno is low and immoral, and that the mass of the people are reckless and law-defying, is absolutely false—as devoid of truth as the slanderer who asserts it.

HOME MANUFACTURING MENACED.

Mr. Cleveland denies that the Democratic policy is what its free trade plank says that it is. He wants the Presidency again, and is ready to say anything or be anything that will help him to get it. His subservient attitude towards Tammany Hall is further proof of this statement. Those who are disposed to believe his empty assertions as to the harmlessness of the proposed wholesale tariff abolition of the Democracy might profitably observe the significance of passing events. An important English manufacturing firm has for some time been negotiating with George Brown, a real estate agent of Paterson, N. J., for a mill site, with a view to transplanting their entire business to this country. The other day Mr. Brown received a letter from them to the effect that they would go no further in the matter till after election. If Harrison is elected the firm will come to Paterson. If Cleveland is successful, they will stay in England with the expectation of seeing our tariff overthrown and a market made here for their goods.

This is a foretaste of what we may expect in the event of the success of the calamity party. That silk mill, if in operation here, would mean many of thousands of dollars yearly to the people of Paterson. It would mean increased employment, and that means increased wages there. It would mean more business to the tradesmen, larger markets for farm products and new life to all departments of local industry. And what this manufactory would do for Paterson similar industries would do for other towns and cities in this country.

Communities often voluntarily tax themselves to raise large sums of money as bonuses for the purchase of mill sites, to be given to manufacturers as an inducement to come and locate among them. When the question is presented to a Democrat unobscured by partisan considerations, he is as quick as any one to see and to acknowledge the incalculable value to a community of a great factory employing hundreds of well paid hands. How can any intelligent and patriotic Democrat who wants to see the nation as well as his particular community prosperous consent to vote for a candidate, the fear of whose election has already begun to scare manufacturing plants away from our shores?

THE National City Record says: "The Hon. W. W. Bowers is a protectionist, pure and simple, and without equivocation. Colonel Wellborn is a free trader when it comes to anything produced outside the limits of his congressional district, but he believes in protection within the narrow confines of his own bailiwick. Does any one imagine for a moment that he is sincere, or that he could accomplish anything for his own district with the multitudinous conflicting interests he will have to contend with in Congress?"

LET it be remembered that the consumer of domestic products does not pay the tariff. For instance, the cheap grade of California wine sells for from 15 to 20 cents per gallon. The tariff on the cheap grade of French wine is 50 cents. Does the consumer of California wine pay this tariff? Certainly not. Table wine is not a luxury. In the older wine growing countries it is used instead of tea and coffee.

IN THE LAST DITCH.

The interviews published in yesterday's issue with leading merchants of this city, wherein it was proved beyond doubt or cavil that under the operation of the McKinley tariff the masses of the people do not pay the import tax, was received by free trade-and-tariff-for-revenue-only politicians with wry faces.

It was conclusively established in the interviews that the necessaries of life, embracing the articles used continuously by the masses, such as clothing, dry goods, underwear, boots and shoes, nails and hardware, etc., have decreased in price and have improved in quality.

This statement was made by each and every one of the interviewed merchants. They are the largest merchants in their respective lines in Central California, and when they say that retail prices are lower than they were two years ago, and that the quality of the goods has not deteriorated but has been improved in many instances, it is to be presumed that they know what they are talking about.

The public who buy from those merchants also know that their statements are true. Hence there was a painful feeling last night on the part of the readers of the Expositor, when they perused the malicious accusations against these reputable citizens which appeared in the editorial columns under the head, "Proving too much."

The Expositor being unable to disprove the facts, availed itself of the last subterfuge of the baffled special pleader. It gives the lie to merchants of the highest reputation and standing in the community.

Here are some of the unkind and unwarranted assertions of the Expositor:

It is natural for merchants, when their political and business interests run in the same channel, to tell how cheap they can sell goods, and it is not to be expected that they would inform their patrons through the reading columns of a newspaper that they were charging more for goods than they did before.

The only inference to be drawn from the foregoing statement is that the Expositor believes that Louis Einstein, Louis Gundelfinger, Alexander Goldstein, Arthur Dinkelspeil, C. H. Emmons, W. McCallum, A. J. Wiener, Radin & Kamp, C. A. Schweizer and the others whom THE REPUBLICAN reporter interviewed wilfully and deliberately lied.

The reputation and standing of the gentlemen named are too well established to require any answer to such a preposterous charge.

Again, the Expositor says:

When a man says that foreign hosiery of equal grade, weight and texture is sold here as cheaply now as before on account of the McKinley bill he does violence to the truth.

If the word "truth" is to be taken as a personification the charge preferred against the merchants who made the statement with reference to foreign hosiery can be nothing short of battery and may be felonious assault. If no personification is intended the Expositor accuses the merchants referred to of falsehood.

This method of argument is a favorite one with free traders in this campaign. Stephen M. White used it when he found himself unable to controvert the proofs presented by Mr. Estee to the effect that goods manufactured in America were not sold more cheaply abroad than at home. Mr. White said that the manufacturers lied, and the partisan cheers that greeted this assertion almost raised the roof off the opera house.

The "tariff reformers" are in sore straits when they resort to such unmanly and unwarranted tactics to evade the facts, and intelligent, thinking voters will neither be convinced nor favorably impressed by that style of argument.

"It is a condition, not a theory, which confronts us."

A TRIBUTE TO RECIPROCITY

The attempt of Germany, Great Britain and France to induce the president of the republic of San Domingo and the government of Venezuela by personal subsidies to break their reciprocity treaties with the United States is a very striking tribute to the efficacy of that Republican reciprocity policy which the Democrats declare to be a sham.

American trade with the reciprocity countries is growing so fast, and has already attained to such large dimensions, that Germany, England and France see that unless something is done to counteract this policy, their South American trade will be enormously diminished, if indeed it be not entirely ruined. And where they lose, we gain. This foreign scheme to overreach the reciprocity policy inspires great joy in the Democratic press. One of the Democratic journals of the the country says of it:

This means mischief for the much vaunted reciprocity agreements of the Harrison administration. If San Domingo had no right to give us exclusive privileges of commerce it knocks a great big hole in the reciprocity scheme. If one treaty is worthless all are probably worthless, and our great increase of trade becomes a "barren ideality." Does not this pull out a strong prop from under the Republican platform?

This purely partisan view is worthy of the organ of an un-American party. The far reaching significance of our reciprocity policy is better appreciated by the foreign friends of the Democratic party than by that party itself. England knows that reciprocity is no "sham;" Germany knows it, France knows it, and these nations will go to any length short of actual war in order to retain their hold upon the trade that is rapidly being transferred from their hands to ours in the West Indies and in South America. But without protective and reciprocity laws they cannot succeed. The present administration has in the retaliatory power conferred upon it by the McKinley law an instrument of such effectiveness that the efforts of European powers to destroy our trade with South America are practically certain to be rendered futile.

THE case of the man Hunt, who recently shot his wife and who was not arrested nor put under bonds is another illustration of the peculiar methods which are in vogue in this county. Mr. Hunt is now in Oakland, convenient to steamers and sailing vessels bound for all parts of the world. Yet people wonder why crimes are frequently committed in Fresno county.

THE Evening Backslider is under the impression that it did a very funny thing when it accused the merchants, whose support makes its existence possible, of lying about the prices and quality of their goods.

IGNORING THE ISSUE.

It is stated by those who have heard the public addresses of assembly candidates, G. W. Mordecai and Miles Wallace, that the former is ignoring the county government act issue and that the latter only refers to it in order to cast aspersions on the motives of those who denounce the robbing features of the law as it effects Fresno county. This has been the case in some instances at least, and if not in all the gentlemen can have the use of these columns in which to make a statement to that effect.

What is the meaning of this ominous silence on a question of vital importance to the taxpayers of this county?

Is the will of the bosses and schemers who put this measure through to enrich themselves at the expense of the people so powerful that the candidates for the legislature dare not announce their opposition to a measure which saddles upon the tax payers the payment of official salaries that in some instances are double the amount paid the same officers in counties of like population? Have the bosses imposed and enforced their decree of silence even upon Mr. Mordecai? The position of Mr. Wallace is somewhat different. He has never shown that he is in any way opposed to the schemes of the bosses. Mr. Mordecai voted against this measure in the assembly. His silence, therefore, in reference to the brightest portion of his legislative record is more than surprising. Why should Mr. Mordecai fail to speak of this outrage to the people, and tell them why he was unable to prevent its passage, and how he expects to right the wrong which has been done in the event of his election?

It is possible that the bosses, in pursuance of their usual tactics, have "read the riot act" to the honorable gentlemen or to use their more elegant English, have "rolled him over a barrel" until he has confessed their supremacy? It is known that Mr. Mordecai recently proposed to withdraw his name from the ticket, and certainly he had better have done so than to have permitted the gang which has dominated politics in this county to enforce their decrees in his case.

Few people in this county realize to what an extent and with what an iron hand the bosses of the Democratic party rule in this county. They have forced the county central committee to become the champion and defender of the county government act, and now we have the spectacle of candidates for the legislature standing before the people either silent or apologetic on the subject of this crowning infamy.

THE REPUBLICAN can only reiterate its advice to the taxpayers of this county: Give your vote to no legislative candidate who does not publicly announce his hostility to this act and his intention to secure its proper amendment in the event of his election.

THE DEPOT ACT.

The following is an editorial from the Expositor concerning one of the proposed constitutional amendments to be voted on at the forthcoming election:

The constitutional amendment authorizing the harbor commissioners to erect a commodious union ferry house at the foot of Market street, San Francisco, should by all means be adopted. The great bulk of the passenger traffic of San Francisco lands and departs at the foot of Market street. The accommodations at present are of the most primitive character, and occasion a great deal of annoyance and inconvenience. The proposed new ferry house will cost the people nothing more than they are paying now, as it will be paid for out of the toll rents, wharfage, etc., collected by the harbor board. Neither tolls nor ferriage will be raised in consequence. The new ferry house will not be exclusively for one company, but will provide accommodations for all the lines crossing the bay from whatever point. It is difficult to see what valid ground there is for opposing this improvement. The only objections thus far advanced are based upon misconceptions of fact or downright lying.

If any substantial argument has been advanced in favor of this proposal we have not seen it, and the Expositor certainly does not offer anything in the above that is worthy to be considered as such.

The statement that the new depot or ferry house will cost the people nothing more than they are paying now, is hard to understand in the way it is evidently intended to be understood. It is something like saying that it would cost the people of this county nothing more than they are now paying to build a new court house if the fees paid to county officers were applied to that purpose. The tolls which are collected by the harbor commission certainly go into the public treasury, and it makes a good deal of difference to the people whether that fund is applied to the payment of some necessary public expense or is used to build unto a depot for people who are vastly more able to build them than the people are. The only reason that we have heard offered, which is worthy to be called a reason, why the state should build this depot for the use of railroad and ferry companies is that it owns the water front and it would simply be improving its own property. This is true enough, but as this property must of necessity be devoted to the use of these companies, why not for a proper consideration grant them the privilege of erecting their own depot or depots upon the water front, instead of expending $60,000 of the people's money for that purpose?

There may be some reasons why this measure should be adopted, but they have not been advanced. If they can be, THE REPUBLICAN stands ready to give them publicity.

MR. CLEVELAND'S famous saying that "a condition, not a theory, confronts us," comes back like a boomerang and strikes the Democratic party with deadly effect in this campaign. The condition of the country proves that the McKinley act has had exactly the effect which the free traders claimed that it would not have, and their theories fall flat and lifeless before actual results and existing conditions.

THE action of Secretary of State Waite in allowing the ticket of the People's party a place on the official ballot will meet with the general approval of the people of all parties. There is no disposition among the masses of the people to take advantage of a technicality to do an injustice. The secretary's decision is undoubtedly in accord, with the spirit of the law.

SMITH NORRIS is not the man for county recorder, and the Evening Backslider knows it.

STILL IN THE HOLE.

The Expositor made an amusing attempt yesterday to wriggle out of the hole it had crawled into the day before. It had stated that the prominent merchants who informed THE REPUBLICAN that articles of domestic consumption were cheaper and better since the adoption of the McKinley tariff than before had stated what was not true, for business and partisan considerations, it having been assumed by the Expositor that all these merchants were Republicans so blinded by partisan feelings that they would not tell the truth on that subject.

The Expositor says:

"It is certainly not offensive to call a man a Republican, if he be such, nor to style a man a storekeeper, if such be his occupation, and both can be carried on without contradiction. No contention can be carried on without the statements on one and generally both sides being disputed."

It is, of course, not offensive to call a man a Republican if he be such, but it certainly is offensive to call him a liar when he tells the truth.

Why does not the Expositor interview the Democratic storekeepers and let them say that the statements made in THE REPUBLICAN by the merchants interviewed are not correct? That would be the genteel and decent way.

GARFIELD.

Items From the Place With a Republican Name.

Special correspondence of the Republican.

GARFIELD, October 13.—The Ladies Foreign Missionary society held its fourth public meeting Sunday night instead of the regular prayer meeting. Quite an interesting program was rendered.

Grape picking is done for this season.

Miss Ida Beard is attending the church senate at Hanford as a delegate from the L. F. M. S.

J. Blair and Miss Una Griffith were among the visitors here Sunday.

George and Frank Parkes have returned to their home after an extended visit to Modesto and vicinity.

Miss Lydia Beard, who has been visiting Miss L. Ruth, has returned to Garfield.

Frank Truell was visiting friends in the city last week.

R. Bryant has commenced building his house.

John Beard has finished fencing his vineyard.

Miss Iola Williams is on the sick list.

Mr. Griffith has disposed of his vineyard to a gentleman in Fresno and thinks of going east to live. Always sorry to hear of the loss of such a good citizen.

C. Brown received a severe fracture last week, but got some liniment which has helped him considerably.

What has become of the hay ride that Nick was talking about?

Everything is so dry in Garfield that a fire is raging tonight. Hope we will have livelier times soon. UH HU.

SELMA.

Raisins Coming In and Packing-houses Busy.

Special Correspondence of The Republican.

M. Clay Needham addressed the people at the Baptist church Sunday night and also at the opera-house Monday night. Mr. Needham is an eloquent orator and his speeches were well received by the people.

A telegram was received last week from Montana announcing the death of the brother of Sydney and Miss Lizzie Roesen of Selma. Sydney left Selma for Montana on Tuesday.

A large quantity of raisins are coming in now. The packing-houses are running to full capacity.

Hon. R. J. Franklin is advertised to speak at the opera-house in Selma, October 15th, in the interests of the Democratic party.

D. S. Snodgrass and Dr. J. D. Wagner are in San Francisco this week.

Rev. C. J. Miller, pastor of the M. E. church, was "surprised" Tuesday evening by a number of his friends, who spent a very pleasant evening with the pastor and his wife.

Some very fine fruit has been brought in during the past week for the Ladies' World's Fair Association. Among the nicest lots of fruit were exhibits of S. M. Stevenson of Kingsburg, William Pearson and C. H. Robinson.

FROM KINGSBURG.

Things Are Looking Very Prosperous in That Locality.

Special Correspondence of The Republican.

KINGSBURG, October 12.—The air resounds with the busy hum of industry this morning, giving evidence of increasing prosperity. The packing house is running full blast, and Judge Garner's barley mill is at work at the warehouse.

H. Clay Needham and Professor G. D. Hines spoke here last night from the Prohibition standpoint. Both are interesting speakers and deserved a better hearing than was given them.

Twenty carloads of cattle were unloaded at the corral last night and will be taken to the grant this morning to pasture. The owner, J. G. James, buys them in Arizona, and having rented a portion of the grant fattens them up before shipping to San Francisco.

W. A. Shepherd, Republican nominee for county clerk, was here yesterday. The affable gentleman's popularity is rapidly increasing wherever he goes and justly so. Though entirely unknown here before, nearly everyone wishes to see him the next county clerk.

Supervisor T. C. White is here on business connected with the Emigrant Ditch company. KINGS BURGHER.

The Foresters.

BAKERSFIELD, October 12.—The High Court of California Independent Order of Foresters concluded its session here today. Monterey was selected as the place for the next annual meeting, to be held on the second Tuesday in October, 1893. G. A. McElfresh of Los Angeles was elected high chief ranger, Rev. E. T. Nesbit of Colusa vice chief ranger, and W. Whitington of Fresno alternate representative to the supreme court.

A Small Vintage.

NAPA, October 12.—The vintage is now fully on in this valley. The grape crop is not more than one-third the usual size and many of the largest wineries are not crushing at all, not being able to secure a sufficient quantity of grapes. Late rain and continued cold weather have caused many grapes to rot, rendering them useless except for brandy. Brandy grapes are $8 per ton for good, and grapes for wine fetching from $12 to $17.

Differences Buried.

MINNEAPOLIS, October 12.—At the Congregational council today Dr. Quint gave in terse words a plain, earnest address, urging the burial of past differences. The council proceeded to elect general assistant moderators, resulting in the choice of B. M. Curtchins of Michigan, and Rev. George Howe, colonel, of South Carolina. Assistant registers were chosen and the usual committees appointed.

When catarrh attacks a person of scrofulous diathesis, the disease is almost sure to become chronic. The only efficacious cure, therefore, is Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which expels scrofula from the system and the catarrh soon follows suit. Local treatment is only a waste of time.*

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET

To Be Printed on the Ballots.

SO SECRETARY WAITE SAYS

His Decision May Also Admit the Non-Partisans of San Francisco.

SACRAMENTO, October 11.—Secretary of State Waite decided this afternoon to place the People's Party electors on the state ticket, as tomorrow is the last day allowed the secretary of state to make up the state ticket, and an interesting question may possibly arise out of the decision made by Secretary Waite.

Attorney General Hart holds that the People's Party, as well as the Non-Partisans of San Francisco, have no right on either state or municipal tickets. The right of the Non-Partisans to appear on the ticket is now before the supreme court for decision, and if the verdict should be against the party, would not the placing of the People's Party electors on the ticket invalidate the election, as both parties, it is claimed, occupy an analogical position?

LAID TO REST.

Last Tribute to Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate.

LONDON, October 12.—With all the honors which the church could bestow, and in the presence of many eminent men of letters, statesmen and nobles, the remains of Tennyson were interred in the Poet's corner of Westminister Abbey today.

Jerusalem chamber contained a mass of rare floral offerings, including a laurel wreath from the queen.

The remains were laid beside those of Browning.

The services throughout, though extremely simple, were very impressive. The weather was fine and the bright sunshine streaming through the windows of the abbey rendered artificial light unnecessary. Music was rendered by forty singers.

Immediately after the service concluded there was a great rush to the grave, and the police were obliged to form a cordon about it.

The Star this afternoon makes a covert attack on the Prince of Wales' absence from the services. It was announced two days ago that the prince would be present, but did not attend. The Star prints a letter saying that the prince has gone shooting or to attend the Newmarket races in preference to going to the funeral of Tennyson. The writer protests, as a patriotic taxpayer, that the prince finds the popping over of helpless birds a more congenial employment than attending the funerals of great men, and urges that this should not be allowed to pass without an official protest.

About Registration.

SACRAMENTO, October 12.—In reply to inquiries from A. S. Kellogg, clerk of Ventura county, as to when the registration of voters shall close, Deputy Attorney General Layson says: "As the fifteenth day prior to the next general election, when the registration of voters should close, falls upon Sunday, a legal holiday, you are in my opinion entitled to close your registration upon the following Monday, October 24th. The supreme court is reported to have held recently orally, in a case from Fresno county entitled Walsh vs. Williams, that persons registered prior to 100 days next preceding the coming general election will be entitled to vote."

HE WILL NOT APPOINT

There Will Be No Keeper of State Archives

ACCORDING TO SECTY WAITE

He Will Construe a Statute That He May Save the State $2000 Yearly.

SACRAMENTO, October 12.—Since the death of Major J. D. Gilchrist, keeper of the state archives, the governor's office as well as that of the secretary of state, has been flooded with applications for the vacant position. The secretary of state has power to fill the vacancy. This afternoon Mr. Waite decided not to appoint any one to the vacant position. When asked to give his reasons for the decision, he said:

"The salary of the office is $2000 a year. The archives are in excellent condition. It does not require one hour a day to look after them and arrange them. After mature deliberation I have decided not to appoint any one and thus save the state $2000 a year."

"But, Mr. Waite, doesn't the law require that you shall appoint some one to fill the vacancy," was asked.

"The law says that I must appoint, but it doesn't say that I shall reappoint, and that is the way I am going to construe the statute."

Presbyterianism.

HANFORD, October 13.—The Pacific Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian church has been in session here since Tuesday. The attendance has been larger than usual. Delegates were present from all parts of the state. Steps have been taken looking to the purchase of the Central Presbyterian tabernacle at San Francisco for the First Central Presbyterian church of that city. The meetings are interesting and the attendance large.

A Little Girl's Experience in A Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Truscott are keepers of the Government Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich. and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with measles, followed with a dreadful cough and turning into fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones"—Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at Webster Bro's, City Drug Store, corner K and Mariposa street, Fresno. *

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If the grip has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on the liver, stomach and kidneys, gently aiding these organs to preform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50 cents at Webster Bro's, City Drug Store, corner K and Mariposa street, Fresno. *

A COLORADO BLIZZARD

Causes Great Destruction of Property.

ALL TRANSPORTATION CEASED

Mountains and Plains Given Over to the Fury of the Storm King.

DENVER, October 13.—The rain, sleet and wind storm that began Tuesday night ended tonight, leaving the city in a torn up condition.

The streets are littered with limbs, trunks, of trees and all sorts of debris, which before the storm formed portions of roofs, signs, chimneys, cornices and even steeples of churches.

Had the weather been a little colder snow would have accompanied the storm and the chances are that it would have rivalled a famous New York blizzard in destructiveness.

The wind blew at the rate of forty miles an hour at times, and it is only by chance and the best of luck that the city is not now mourning the death of some of its inhabitants, for enough material fell from buildings to kill many pedestrians, but luckily wayfarers were few and falling signs and brick work, with one exception, dropped harmlessly on the deserted sidewalks. This exception was the case of a man named Jackson, who was struck on the head by a falling sign and for a time it was thought he had been fatally injured, but who escaped with a slight fracture of the skull.

Electric lights, telephones, telegraph and electric trolling wires are mixed in the greatest confusion, and as the wind swung them to and fro they emitted deadly flashes which passersby had difficulty in escaping. Fortunately no human beings were struck by the swinging wires, but three horses being driven at the time were struck and shocked to death, and William Anderson, the driver, received a severe shock.

Throughout the middle portion of the state the severest storm for a number of years prevailed yesterday, and today all the mountain roads are more or less blocked, and this morning there was not a wire in operation and no trains moving except on the South Park.

No trains moved either way last night or this morning on the Mountain division of the Union Pacific, and Fort Worth trains are also blocked.

The Santa Fe train, due last night, did not arrive till this evening. The Rock Island trains are blocked and are running over the Union Pacific.

Snow plows operated on the cuts on the Divide, fifty miles south of Denver, today, and it is learned that there is from three to seven feet of snow in the cuts.

The storm was very violent in eastern Colorado.

Wyoming also received a portion of the storm, and as the wires between Cheyenne and this city are prostrated it is impossible to get but meagre reports.

MASONIC CHARITY.

A Home for Widows and Orphans to be Erected.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 13.—During today's session of the grand lodge of Masons members of the judiciary committee made a report upon the proposition for establishing a widows' and orphans' home which had been referred to them for their opinion upon the legal points involved. The report was to the effect that plans for the erection and maintenance of such an institution were strictly in accord with the laws of the order and of the state.

In consequence of this report the finance committee is to appropriate $5000 from the funds of the grand lodge, which will be added to the $45,000 already received from various societies. This work may be pushed forward without undue delay.

The matter of the selection of a site is to be left to the grand trustees with no limitation other than that the home shall be located somewhere in the vicinity of San Francisco.

No Troops Left.

HOMESTEAD, October 13.—The last of the state troops left here this morning. The strikers watched their departure in silence.

Baseball.

Los Angeles—Los Angeles 7, San Jose 1.

Oakland—Oakland 9, San Francisco 1.

NEW BAPTIST CHURCH

ORGANIZED AT C. G. SAYLE'S LAST EVENING.

Fifty-Three Members Sign the Roll—Officers Elected and Committees Appointed.

Many of the fifty-three members of the First Baptist church, who withdrew last Sunday evening met at the residence of Judge C. G. Sayle last evening to organize another Baptist church.

The occasion was a very harmonious one and was strictly a business meeting. Plans for the future were discussed and after a definite course of action had been decided upon, officers of the church were elected.

Judge C. G. Sayle, G. R. G. Glenn and R. H. Bramlett were chosen deacons, J. W. Evans was elected treasurer, and G. W. Haber, clerk.

A committee was appointed to open correspondence for ministerial supply for the new church and another committee was given the work of finding a temporary meeting place. Steps will be taken as soon as possible to furnish the new congregation with permanent quarters, and it is likely the new organization will build a handsome church.

It was decided at the meeting that the new church should be known as the Emanuel Baptist church. The following named persons are on the membership roll:

Messrs. W. R. Bramlett, H. O. Warner, G. W. Haber, W. P. Haber, H. H. Calderwood, G. R. G. Glenn, J. W. Evans, Horace Latimer, Harry Latimer, Agathon G. Cummings, George E. Kelly, P. A. Campbell, C. G. Sayle, F. J. Haber, Rev. I. D. Wood, R. H. Bramlett, J. H. Maxwell, Bert Warner, Frank Warner.

Mesdames Fanny Wood, R. V. Clifford, H. E. Wright, E. W. Haber, H. C. Warner, Dora Calderwood, Alice J. Kelly, Lavinia Robbins, H. B. Hollis, Lizzie M. Haber, W. P. Haber, N. C. Coldwell, E. J. Latimer, Flora E. Sayle, E. E. Bramlett, M. E. Riley, E. H. Evans, J. H. Maxwell, G. W. Haber, C. J. Treat, Lucinda Macy.

Misses Edna Warner, Daisy E. Hinckley, Lila Stockton, Eva Bramlett, Lillie Campbell, Nellie Wood, Bessie Wood, Ethel Wood, Jennie Wood, Lulu Maxwell, Cora Maxwell.

When the hair begins to come out in combing, it shows a weakness of the scalp that calls for immediate attention. The best preparation to arrest further loss of hair and restore the scalp to a healthy condition is Ayer's Hair Vigor.*

Mrs. Worford is in Fresno nursing her daughter, who is quite ill.

THE MAN FROM MAINE

Visits the Vice Presidential Candidate.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT

He May Have a Few Words to Say to the People During the Campaign.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., October 13.—Public political interest today centers at Ophir Farm, the home of Hon. Whitelaw Reid. Hon. James G. Blaine is a guest of the vice presidential candidate. At dinner this evening he met the Republican national committee, Chairman Carter, ex-Chairman Clarkson, National Committeeman Jos Manley and ex-Senator Platt.

Blaine was interviewed in the afternoon:

"I have quite recovered from the effects of the long trip, and as I have been ill all summer I cannot but regard with pleasure the ease with which I traveled over 500 miles."

Turning to the subject of politics he said: "My friends know that I am no longer a public man in any sense of the word, and any utterances from me would seem uncalled for. On all political subjects I have only to say what I have already said in my public letter to Mr. Manley. My health has prevented me so far from an active participation in the campaign, and I have not considered the subject of entering the field as a speaker."

Tuesday night the people of White Plains will hold a mass meeting and will be addressed by Whitelaw Reid, Warner Miller and General Horace Porter. It is expected that Mr. Blaine will be present and probably make a short address.

A Woman's Rights.

SACRAMENTO, October 13.—This afternoon Deputy Attorney General Layson rendered an opinion holding that Miss Minnie Coughlin was entitled to be a member of the Inyo school board. The county superintendent of schools held that Miss Coughlin was not eligible to hold office because her mother resided in the state of Nevada.

Valuable Letters.

Tulare, Cal., August 28, 1892.

Mr. John L. Kellett, Dear Sir—I have used your Liniment for several different kinds of pains. I pronounce it to be superior to any other liniment I have ever used for rheumatic and neuralgia pains, and will recommend it to all my friends for the same. Respectfully,

JOHN MITCHELL.

Tulare, Cal., August 28, 1892.

To whom it may concern—I will certify that I have used John L. Kellett's Oil of Eden for rheumatic pains and saw it used for other neuralgia and rheumatic pains that have been treated in vain. But the Oil of Eden gives entire satisfaction in every case. I remain yours truly

P. W. BRENNAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1892,

CITY RECORDER J. H. VANDEVER.

The Oil of Eden can be obtained at all leading druggists at 50c and $1 a bottle. Geo. H. Monroe, agent, 1022 1/2 Mariposa street, Fresno, Cal.

For free sample address John L. Kellett, Box 1410,

ANNA L. DIGGS.

An Able Speaker of the People's Party.

POVERTY AND ITS REMEDY

The Former Graphically Described, but the Remedy "to be Continued in Our Next."

Mrs. Anna L. Diggs of Kansas, one of the shining lights of the People's Party, was complimented last night with a splendid audience in the Barton opera house, the dress circle, parquet and balcony seats being filled.

The meeting was called to order by G. S. Browers, who referred to the Republican and Democratic meetings recently held in the same place, and he spoke of what seemed to be the policy of the Democratic party of Fresno county, that the sheriff should draw more salary than the governor of the state, and even greater than the salary paid to a United States senator.

Mrs. Diggs was introdnced. She is a woman of medium hight and was plainly attired in a simple buff gown. Those who had listened to the orotund and powerful tones of Mrs. Lease were somewhat disappointed with Mrs. Diggs' voice. It was rather sharp and grating, but her matter was far superior to her manner. She proved herself, notwithstanding this defect, to be a speaker of rare ability and held her audience in a state of rapt attention until the close.

THE PREMISES.

She began with the assertion that the country had two sets of business managers, one set of which insisted that under their guidance the country had arrived at a stage of prosperity never before known in its history, while on the other hand the other set of managers declared that the other party's methods had not advanced beyond the age of the turnpike, the stage coach and the ox team.

The speaker asked every Republican in the house why he was a Republican. If it was because he was in favor of a protective tariff he should bear in mind that in Minnesota an openly avowed free trader was running for the governorship of the state on the Republican ticket. If the country has been prosperous and has increased in wealth who has the money? Not the working masses of the people.

A great outburst of applause greeted her announcement that vast swarms of laborers were coming from Norway, Sweden, Denmark and elsewhere to take the places of "protected" American labor in Homestead, Buffalo and Tennessee. If the Republican party would only carry out properly its theory of protecting American labor, she would not now be working in the interest of the third party.

The problem before the people today is the question of American labor. In the United States there are 20,000,000 wage workers, and of this number there are only about 2,000,000 banded together in labor organizations. When Republican orators claim that because of this protective system the workingmen of the United States receive more wages than those of any laborers in any other country on earth, they know that this is not the reason; they know that high wages in the United States are the result of labor organization, by reason of which the working people demand that wages shall be such as will enable them to live in the manner in which they have been accustomed to live.

THE MASSES ARE HONEST.

The speaker believed that there was only a small number of persons who were politically corrupt and politically merchantable; the masses of the voters were honest, and they would not vote in the way in which they have been doing if they knew better. In congress there is but a small number of congressmen who are absolutely venal and corrupt, but they go into their party caucus and obey the dictation of the few, and so the great corporations are invested with special privileges to the ruin and detriment of the people.

Some of the best members of the Republican party believe that the third party has arisen too late to take away those special privileges which have made the corporations the rulers of the destinies of the country. For this reason they are loath to leave their party ranks to join the reform movement. Up to two years ago the speaker had been a Republican, but she soon saw that the people were awakening to a realization of their danger and that the time was ripe for the people to make a supreme effort to avert the fate that had befollen the ancient republics.

THE REFERENDUM PROPOSITION.

She asked how many Democrats were present who were consulted by Grover Cleveland or Mr. Whitney as to what they would like to have for the campaign issues this fall, and she asked all such Democrats and Republicans who had been so consulted to raise their hands. This request raised a laugh in the gallery instead.

Mrs. Diggs reverted to the history of the People's Party and said that it originated in Kansas. A convention was held in Cincinnati in May, 1891, but being a party of the people for the people and by the people, the delegates went back to the people and asked them what sort of a business management they wanted the country to have. Having ascertained this fact, they met again in Omaha and formulated three reform demands which they incorporated in their national platform—land, finance and transportation.

HERO WORSHIP CONDEMNED.

At the national conventions of the two old parties men's names evoked the wildest enthusiasm, and principles were forgotten because the members of the two old parties had not got rid of the ancient superstition regarding the divine right of kings and the instinct of hero worship.

DEMOCRATIC DECEIT.

"The last Democratic congress by its overwhelming majority could have passed any law that it chose. It could have given us that free silver bill if it had wanted to, even if President Harrison should veto it," said Mrs. Diggs. "It could have passed the income tax bill, but that bill was referred to a committee where it slept the sleep that knows no waking. That Democratic congress was more extravagant in its session than was the Republican congress in its first session."

The remainder of the speech was of a rambling character, the speaker asserting that the only prosperity in the country was that enjoyed by the magnates and millionaires.

SOCIALISTIC PESSIMISM.

She mentioned as an incident degrading to the masses of the people that coachmen and nurse girls wore liveries in America.

Thence the speech descended into the tenement homes of the poor and the shiftless, as illustrating the reverse of the statement that this was a prosperous nation.

She told of woman working in the tramways of the Pennsylvania coal mines, so old and bent with toil that even savage Sitting Bull remarked, "I wonder how the white man can so abuse his squaw."

But while showing that millionaires were increasing and that the very poor still remained the very poor, the speaker made no attempt to point out a remedy except by implication, the voting of the People's Party ticket. The manner in which a People's Party President and a People's Party congress, not made specially of the gods but of the common clay of all men, would make the poor rich and the rich poor, was not explained; and the poverty stricken souls who went to the Barton last night to find out how it was all going to be done, went away after the speech almost as hungry for information as ever.

This is the common defect of all paternalistic government logic. "Establish a paternal government and happiness will ensue," is the cry of the Populist leaders, but they are practically empty of plan or detail.

A MINISTER SURPRISED.

Pleasant Evening Spent at Rev. T. H. B. Anderson's.

Rev. T. H. B. Anderson of the Methodist church, south, was given a surprise party by members of the church Tuesday evening. The guests brought refreshments with them, and the evening was spent in a very pleasant manner. The appreciation in which Mr Anderson is held was shown by the presentation to him by members of his congregation of a sauceriul of money. There were present Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Musick, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Manpin, Mr. and Mrs. M. Farley, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Crichton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Harrell, Mr. and Mrs. Strother, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Strother, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan; Misses Myrtle Harrell, Betty Maupin, Emma Brock and Gazelle Lewis; Mrs. Mark Walser, Mrs. Anna Greenup, D. J. McConnell, John B. Rader, Robert Rader and others.

Raisin Drier Burned.

B. E. Hudson, of the Sunny Ranch, two miles north of Fowler, lost his raisin drier Tuesday night by fire. The drier had just been completed and cost over $500. There was an insurance of $300 on the drier. About two tons of partially cured raisins were destroyed.

THE K-STREET SCHOOL

A. C. SWARTZ DEFENDS HIS REPORT.

His Statement That the Building Was Unsafe Confirmed by Subsequent Reports.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—I am not in the habit of using the columns of the press in matters in which I may seem to be personally interested, but on account of the repeated solicitation of some of my friends, who are better informed in regard to the circumstances which led to the condemnation of the K-street school building than those who have had to depend entirely upon the published reports for their information, and who believe an attempt has been made to do me an injustice, I have consented to ask the favor of a little space in your columns. While it is necessary that I should mention certain names, let it be understood that it is done for the purpose of giving information to the public and not with a personal feeling on my part toward the persons referred to, although I have to say that certain statements have appeared in your columns which reflect upon the correctness of my judgment, and which statements are now known to be erroneous, yet no correction of them has been made.

Three days before the opening of our schools Mr. J. M. Boyd and myself were called upon by the board of education to examine the K street school building. The result of that examination was that the building was found to be in a dangerous condition, and that if any further evidences of failure were noticed the building should be at once abandoned; and that it could not be effectually repaired without a rebuilding of the walls and reinforcing and strengthening the roof construction. As this was my first visit to the building, and not having time to make as thorough an examination as the case required, I did not feel like assuming the responsibility of condemning the structure and disorganizing the school arrangements without further examination. Subsequant to this, in company with C. K. Kirby, architect, and I. L. Davis, foreman of the work at the court house, we made another examination, the result of which was that Mr. Davis and myself subscribed to a report confirming and intensifying my former report, and recommended that the building be at once abandoned for school purposes. The board took action upon this report and abandoned the building, but it is strange that this report seems to have been suppressed, as no mention has been made of it by the press.

Mr. Kirby made no report on this examination, but ten days or more afterwards he made a further examination. Mr. Kirby was inclined to the opinion that the building was not unsafe, but finally admitted that some repairs would be necessary. Mr. Davis and myself dissented to his proposed repairs. Through the columns of THE REPUBLICAN the public are informed that Mr. Kirby has made reports as varied as they are numerous. In your reviews my report is referred to as an exaggeration of the condition of the building. This seems to have been sufficient for the board of education to oust me from their confidence, as one of its members since told me that they did not believe my report.

Mr. Kirby was then employed to make a "thorough" examination and prepare specifications for the repairs of the building. In order that he might satisfy himself that the building was unsafe he was permitted to tear part of the walls down. It is reported that while doing this one man came near being killed, which verified my statement that the building could not be repaired without hazard. Mr. Kirby is then quoted as saying that in order to make the building safe it would be necessary to take down part of the brick work in the panels.

Again, that it would be necessary to take down the entire panel. Finally, the corners also ought to come down, not because Mr. Kirby thought it necessary for the safety of the building, but that the people might not otherwise be satisfied. As the work of destruction went on it finally dawned upon Mr. Kirby that in order to make the building safe the entire brick work must come down, from the plate to the foundation, thus confirming the report of Mr. Davis and myself in every detail.

Mr. Kirby is credited with saying that the building is as safe now as it was a year ago. I am also informed that one and two years ago Mr. Kirby reported to the board of education that the building was perfectly safe.

It is not my purpose to criticise the action of the school board. What I might say would be read in the light of my supposed personal interest and my words could readily be misconstrued. There seems to have been an effort made to conceal the facts from the public and that Mr. Kirby was employed to break the news easily, like the negro who reported to his master that "one of the oxen is dead and the other one is, too."

The chairman of the present board was chairman of the board during the construction of the K-street building, and people would naturally look more to him for the protection of their interests than to other members of the board. It is but human, therefore, that he should feel a deeper regret than any other member of the board on finding that the building is unsafe and must be condemned, and would be the last to admit the facts and hold out hope as long as a floating straw remained.

A. C. SWARTZ.

JAMES EXONERATED.

Acquitted of Charges Made Three Years Ago.

ANOTHER TRIAL CALLED FOR

For the Purpose of More Thoroughly Establishing His Innocence. An Open Proposition.

A few weeks ago it was stated in the columns of THE REPUBLICAN that George W. James, formerly a member of the Southern California Conference of the M. E. Church, purposed presenting himself before that body at its annual meeting to be held in San Diego, September 21st to 26th.

He did so, and in the face of much opposition succeeded in having a committee appointed to hear his case and report thereon. Out of the five members on the committee four were so prejudiced against him that they voted against his being heard at all, and yet, after spending several hours in most careful, critical and searching investigation, they came to the conclusion from the abundant and overwhelming volume of indisputable evidence presented that Mr. James "was and is innocent of all the charges preferred against him" at the conference three years ago.

But although they deemed him innocent, some of the ministers were desirous of keeping him from re-entering their ranks, and the weight of these men's words evidently counted with the committee, for they added a most singular rider which endeavored to throw upon Mr. James' peculiar training and work the responsibility of refusing to reinstate him in the work for which he has proved himself so eminently qualified.

Bishop Vincent of Chautauqua fame, the presiding officer, declared that the report was the most strange document of its kind he had ever heard and yet expressed satisfaction that it reported Mr. James an innocent man.

Now, while there may be a doubt as to the propriety of publicly discussing the subject of social purity, it is believed that Mr. James was an honest and sincere worker for the good of his fellowmen, although some deemed that his zeal overran his discretion.

Mr. James also states in answer to queries put to him by a REPUBLICAN reporter that he is perfectly willing to submit the proofs of his innocence to any representative committee of newspaper men in Los Angeles or elsewhere, and it has been suggested that, as the attorney for Mr. James resides in Los Angeles, as it was there his case was tried in the courts, as it was from the papers of that city that he was announced to the world as a criminal, guilty of many and almost nameless crimes, the papers of that city, the Times, the Herald and the Express, each appoint a representative who will honestly and impartially hear what Mr. James has to say.

He informed the reporter that he is willing to allow every statement that has been made against him—no matter from what source—to stand as valid testimony, and then, if he cannot satisfactorily demonstrate his innocence of any and all criminality he is willing to suffer all the condemnation an outraged public opinion can put upon him.

Mr. Pollard (Mrs. James' attorney) can be present and submit all the evidence on the one side so that it will be no ex parte affair as everything in the past seems to have been.

Here is the full text of the certified copy of the conference committee's report:

SAN DIEGO, September 26, 1892.

To the Southern California Conference.—We, your committee appointed to hear a statement by George W. James, formerly a member of conference, relative to the charges or complaints preferred against him three years ago, pending the trial of which he withdrew from the church, beg leave to report.

We have heard his statements, examined much testimony produced by him, i. e., letters, written statements, many of which were sworn to by the parties making them, and we have given the whole case as careful an investigation as possible under the circumstances; and we believe that he was and is innocent of the things charged against him before the conference, and we extend him our sympathy in his trials, and wish him success in christian work in the church he has connected himself with. Nevertheless, it is the judgment of your committee that, owing to a life study of abstruse sciences and devotion to the christian ministry, he has acquired a mental and emotional bias which unfits him for the office and work of the ministry.

E. O. MCINTIER, chairman.

The foregoing report was received and placed on file.

I hereby certify to the correctness of the above.

H. J. CRIST,
Secretary of Conference.

Mr. James based his request to the newspaper men on two grounds—first, that several ministers have asked him to prove his innocence to the newspapers that first proclaimed him guilty; and, second, that he himself is a newspaper man of many years standing. In England he had been a contributor to the Retford and Gainsborough Times, the Stanford News, the Newcastle Chronicle, the London Daily News, the Illustrated London Graphic, the London Pictorial World, the Liverpool Mercury and other leading papers; in this country to the Phrenological Journal, the Herald of Health, the New York Christian Advocate, the San Francisco Call, the California and Southern California Christian Advocates, etc.

BROWN'S TROUBLES OVER.

The Jury Couldn't Agree and He Was Dismissed.

The trial of Frank Brown, charged with the abduction of Chloe Bradway, came to an end yesterday forenoon. The seductive Chloe went on the stand and made the same statement as upon the first trial of the case.

From her story it appeared that the affair was an elopement rather than an abduction, and she stated that she wanted to leave home because her sister and brother-in-law made it very unpleasant for her there. As to her presence in a disreputable house at Tulare, Chloe said she went there of her own accord and had been wanting to go to one for some time.

The jury came into court and announced they were unable to agree upon a verdict. They stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. The case against Brown was afterward dismissed, it being deemed impossible to secure a conviction.

Chloe's escapades have been published in full in THE REPUBLICAN, and no good end would be served in giving them again. She is a girl who needs a strong restraining influence, and should be put where it can be exercised over her.

A Big Tree.

Charles A. Campbell of this city has been awarded the contract for hauling the section of the big tree, "General Logan," from the mountains to Monson, a station on the railroad. The tree will be exhibited at the World's Fair. It had to be cut into forty-five pieces, each fourteen feet long, so that it could be hauled. The pieces have been marked and the section will be put together at Chicago. It will require ten flat cars to transport the tree.

H. H. Borchers, the insurance agent, is in Fresno on one of his perodical visits.

COURSE OF STUDY

At the Washington-Union High School, Easton.

The Washington-Union high school, comprising Washington, American, Perrin and Oleander school districts, situated at Easton, opened last Monday. Pupils from the adjoining districts, having completed the eighth grade of the county course, can be admitted by making arrangements with the High school board.

The following course of study has been adopted, which prepares for the State university.

JUNIOR YEAR.

English—Plutarch's Lives, Irving's Alhambra, Lady of the Lake, grammar and English composition.

Mathematics—Elementary geometry, review of arithmetic, bookkeeping.

Science—Physiology, botany.

History—History of England.

MIDDLE YEAR.

English—Newcomes, Merchant of Venice, Julius Cæsar, Sir Roger de Coverly, rhetoric.

Mathematics—Algebra.

Science—Physical geometry, chemistry.

History—History of Greece and Rome.

SENIOR YEAR.

English—Burke, Comus, Hale's English poems, English literature.

Mathematics—Algebra completed, geometry.

Science—Physics.

United States government.

Big Foreclosure Suit.

In the superior court yesterday C. August Weihe, by his attorney, George E. Church, brought suit to foreclose mortgage against W. Laing Malcolmson et al. The mortgage is on the west ½ of the northeast ¼ and east half of the northwest ¼ of section 28, township 13 south, range 21 east, and was given to secure promissory notes aggregating $30,622.43. Attorney's fees in the sum of $500 are also prayed for.

THREE INSOLVENTS

FILE PETITIONS IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

They Ask to Be Declared Insolvent Debtors Their Liabilities and Assets.

In the superior court yesterday three unfortunates filed petitions asking that they be declared insolvent debtors. The first was by L. J. Harms, a saloon keeper in this city. His liabilities aggregate $1030 95, as follows:

City of Hamburg, San Francisco, $10.75; Hall Safe and Lock Co., San Francisco, $70; P. Friedman, San Francisco, $142.50; Harris Bros. & Co., San Francisco, $85.10; San Francisco Stock Brewery Co., San Francisco, $20; Braunschweig & Co. San Francisco, $197 50; Van Voss & Co., San Francisco, $27.95; National Register Co., San Francisco, $100; Thomas Taylor & Co., $187.75; John Harms, San Francisco, $100. The remaining creditors are in Fresno: Oscar Grenenbaum $23.15, Reid Bros. $30, J. Huber $100, Edison Light and Power Co. $50, Fresno Gas Co. $6, Shepherd & Co. 125, National Ice Co. $20, Expositor $30, Republican $14, Tribune $6, D. Rusk $50, H. Lawrence $86.85, W. Black $88.65, A. Imperatrice $18.

The petitioner's assets consist of fixtures and stock valued at $690.

John Ekar, a farmer, gives his liabilities as being $4559, the several amounts being as follows:

Bank of Selma, four notes aggregating $550; Kingsburg bank, four notes aggregating $775; D. B. Cobb, Fresno, $130; Mr. Lown, San Jose, $20; J. M. Roberson, Fowler, $1200; I. Brownstone & Co., Selma $275; Kuiner, Goldstein & Co., Selma, $121; New York Life Insurance Co., $245; Sam Weaver, Selma, $52; E. F. Hammers, Selma, $55; Enos Vincent, Selma, $11; Mr. Moore, Selma, $150; Gostigan & Co., Fresno, $270; Frank Rough, Kingsburg, $60; A. M. Terry, Selma, $24; Edith Elder, Selma, $100; James Porteous, Fresno, $110; Kingsburg bank, $200; Ralph Elvin, Selma, $200.

Elder's assets consist of an equity of purchase in section 17, township 21 south range 22 east, valued at $6400 and encumbered in the same amount. Value of personal property, $357. Value of exempt property, $336.

Oliver Wilcox, a farmer, is the third insolvent. His liabilities amount to $590.21, as follows, the creditors being residents of this city:

J. E. Doolittle $161.21, W. T. Maupin $36, McConnell & Hague $90, B. S. Stapp $5, E. Snow $6, John Johnson $121, J. F. Weaver $6, Bedford Bros. $6, Wade Williams $15, T. H. Thompson $15, Stephens & Bean $35, Einstein & Co. $8, T. C. White $15, Mr. Tyler $25.

Assets: Homestead in Wolters colony valued at $2500, encumbered in the sum of $400; personal property, $145; property exempt from execution, $2645.

SUPERIOR COURT NOTES.

Matters Disposed of by Judge Harris Yesterday.

In department 1 of the superior court yesterday Judge Harris disposed of the following matters:

Butrick vs. Butrick; demurrer sustained and ten days to amend.

Stewart vs. Stewart; demurrer to complaint overruled and ten days to answer.

Jones vs. Jones; default of defendant entered.

Duncan vs. Hawn; demurrer to amended complaint taken under advisement.

Sarah A. Pettigrew vs. A. P. Blackler; Charles F. Pettigrew substituted as plaintiff.

B. H. Boran vs. S. D. McIntire, administrator; demurrer to amended complaint sustained and ten days to amend.

Hamilton vs. Hamilton; demurrer to complaint overruled and ten days to answer.

L. W. Spencer vs. C. H. Hawn; demurrer and motion to strike out of plaintiff to cross complaint overruled.

Reber vs. Reber; ordered plaintiff pay defendant $15 for costs.

John Shatter vs. C. J. Berry et al.; judgment for plaintiff.

Newton Elder vs. Fresno Flume & Irrigation company; demurrer to complaint taken under advisement.

E. Riggins vs. M. Pollasky; demurrer to complaint sustained and ten days to answer.

FRESNO'S FINE FRUIT.

Farmers Who Will Be Represented at the World's Fair.

Donations of fruit were brought to the office of the Fresno county World's Fair commission yesterday as follows:

C. H. Robinson of Fresno brought from his vineyard at River Bend some flame tokay and morocco grapes of unrivalled size and coloring.

William Pearson of Walnut avenue generously allowed the secretary to select from four boxes of flame tokay grapes the choicest berries which she picked off and preserved in that form.

S. M. Stevenson of Kingsburg brought in a grand supply of Ben Davis apples grown without irrigation, and a choice exhibit, the only one of that kind, of Japanese persimmons, a sight to make a Missourian's mouth water.

Some of the finest fruit that will be shown in the exposition exhibit has come from the vicinity of Kingsburg.

DYNAMITE.

A SIGNIFICANT DISCOVERY BY POLICEMAN GRADY.

A Large Quantity of Explosives Cached by Supposed Train Robbers Outside This City.

Policeman Grady, while hunting for some valises stolen from the Grand Central hotel, discovered a few days ago a large quantity of dynamite cartridges, buckshot, fuse and gunpowder near the old slaughter house just outside the eastern city limits, across the Pollasky road.

There were thirty cartridges eight inches long, primed and fused, ready for use, and half a pound of cartridges besides. There was also 150 feet of fuse, a box of loading tools for a shotgun, a collection of gunwads and ten pounds of buckshot.

The police authorities were of the opinion that the plant was placed by friends of George Sontag, the alleged train robber, who intended to rescue him by blowing up the jail.

The plant was guarded for two nights by a posse of deputies, but the mice failed to walk into the monastrap.

SEEN AGAIN.

Evans and Sontag Visit a Squaw Valley Rancher.

A stockman of Squaw valley named Emil Tretten was in Fresno yesterday, and stated to several persons that two weeks ago today Sontag and Evans visited him at his home. Tretten had been hunting for cattle on the day mentioned, and it was about 3 o'clock when he returned home.

As he drew near the house he saw a man standing near the trail about thirty yards in front of him. The stranger accosted Tretten, saying, "Is that you, Emil?" Tretten replied, "Yes, it's me." Another man was standing with his back against Evans' watching the house.

Tretten had known Evans in Hanford some years ago and recognized him immediately. The other man he knew must be Sontag. He anticipated any demand on their part by offering to let them have horses, but they stated that they merely wanted something to eat. There was nothing to do but take them to the house and satisfy their appetites.

Mr. Tretten asserts that neither of the men were wounded at Young's, the robbers saying that no bullet came closer to them than two yards. Evans had no such beard as described in the Examiner interview. His beard was rather short and not long, as stated in that interview. The robbers stayed at Tretten's place till sundown, when they departed. While at Tretten's they kept their guns continually across their knees. His wife and children were much frightened, observing which, Evans reassured them by denying any intention of harming them.

A PUBLIC NECESSITY.

Will the Triangle Rise to the Occasion?

As every resident of Fresno is well aware, there are but three or four street crossings of the Southern Pacific Railroad in this city. At the crossings of Tulare, Kern, Mono, Fresno and Merced streets it is within the bounds of truth to say that at least 500 teams cross and recross every day of the year. Several accidents of a most serious nature, involving both life and property, have occurred in consequence of the neglect and parsimony on the part of the railroad company in failing to place watchmen at these crossings. Is the city powerless to prevent this destruction, or can it through its trustees compel the railroad to pay some slight regard to the rights of the people of this city? At a very nominal cost gates could be maintained at the crossings named, such as you will find in every eastern city of less than half the size of Fresno. Should this be done absolute safety from accident would be afforded.

I have no desire to ask that the railroad should be cinched, for that would be wrong, but if the trustees would call the attention of the company to the matter I think it would be done. Should they refuse, however, than invoke the law through the duly constituted authorities and have it done. A word to the wise, in this case at least, should be sufficient. A CROSSER.

TRAIN ROBBERS.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON THE LOS ANGELES EXPRESS.

Railroad Ties Spiked Across the Track South of Tracy, but no Damage Done.

Another attempt was made to wreck the Los Angeles express last night.

When the train arrived at a point about seven miles south of Tracy the engine ran on to several railroad ties that had been placed across the track and that had been fastened with spikes.

The train was stopped suddenly with a jar and caused great excitement among the passengers. They cautiously poked their heads out of the windows, and drew them back hastily when they saw the lights in front of the engine.

"Train robbers!" ejaculated one of the passengers.

They all drew in their heads in terror.

No damage was done to the engine.

About three weeks ago a similar attempt was made to wreck the same train at about the same point. It is believed that it was the work of a novice.

Evans and Sontag are not suspected.

A DAMAGE SUIT.

Joseph H. Hall Wants $1000 From J. M. Ball.

In the superior court yesterday Joseph H. Hall began an action for damages against J. M. Ball. Both parties to the suit reside in Selma.

The plaintiff alleges that on September 27th the defendant wilfully and maliciously knocked plaintiff down and beat him severely upon the head and face. Defendant also dislocated the plaintiff's thumb, disabling him from attending to his business and putting him to an expense of $20 for medical attendance. Defendant's action caused plaintiff much physical and mental suffering and injured plaintiff in the sum of $1000, for which amount he asks judgment.

Reregistration Not Necessary.

The county clerk is in receipt of a number of letters daily in which the question is asked whether those who registered before July 31st must reregister. They must be from people who do not read the papers, else they would know that the supreme court a few days ago decided that the registration of those who registered before July 31st are valid. The 100-day limit in section 1094, Political Code, is merely directory and not mandatory, therefore it will not be necessary for those who registered prior to that date to register again. Those who have not registered since last January must reregister, however. Paste this in your chapeau.

FRESNO'S FINE FRUIT.

What is Being Done Preparatory to its Exhibition.

The Fresno County World's Fair commission at its last meeting authorized Miss Hatch to employ assistants to select an exhibit of raisins for the World's Fair.

William M. Hughes, James M. Collier, J. H. Harding and Miss Hatch were appointed a committee to wait upon the packers and request samples of the finest goods for exhibition.

Mr. Collier was appointed a committee of one to secure samples of sugar pine and sequoia.

H. W. Chase, of the Kings River Lumber company, appeared before the commission and promised to furnish a large sequoia plank, one side of which will be beautifully polished at the expense of the commission.

The secretary was instructed to make application at once for 3000 square feet of space of a rectangular form in the California building.

Samuel Jenkins of Selma presented to the commission yesterday some fine freestone Solway peaches, the largest of which weighed 22 ounces. He also presented some mammoth quinces and Ben Davis apples.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Bid Accepted for Temporary High School Quarters.

The city board of education at its last meeting opened bids for the construction of a frame building for the high school pupils.

Six bids were received ranging from $2964 to $3500. The bid of Saffell & Banta, $2964, being the lowest and best, was accepted by the board. The bond of the contractors was fixed at $1000. They are to do the work in twenty-two days, failing in which a penalty of $20 for every additional day required to complete the work will be imposed.

Trustee Vincent announced having secured rooms for the high school pupils until the above building is ready for occupancy on the ground floor of the Abbott building, corner of N and Mariposa streets, and the two front rooms of the swimming baths, at an aggregate rental of $60 per month.

STEVE WHITE.

HIS BEAUTIFUL SWEET LOGIC INDORSED.

How the Country Can Be Made Prosperous on Ten Dollars a Month.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—The logic of Steve White in his great argument with Hon. Mr. Estee, glaringly showing the great benefits to be derived by the English revenue free trade system, has filled me with the wildest enthusiasm. I felt like I was full before; now I am overflowing with Democratic joy.

It is a pity that Mr. White can't be heard in every city, village and hamlet throughout the land. His arguments are irresistible, sound, pathetic and sweet. He shows what England has accomplished in her forty-five years of energy, and that America can do as much and more by pursuing the same wise course. So give us plenty of raw material, low wages and 500 or more subsidized streets it is within the bounds of truth to say that at least 500 teams cross and recross every day of the year. Several accidents of a most serious nature, involving both life and property, have occurred in consequence of the neglect and parsimony on the part of the railroad company in failing to place watchmen at these crossings. Is the city powerless to prevent this destruction, or can it through its trustees compel the railroad to pay some slight regard to the rights of the people of this city? At a very nominal cost gates could be maintained at the crossings named, such as you will find in every eastern city of less than half the size of Fresno. Should this be done absolute safety from accident would be afforded.

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HEALTH REPORT

For This City and County During September.

During the month of September there were nine deaths in Fresno, seven of those dying being Chinamen. All were males. The diseases from which they died were consumption 2, typhoid fever 2, pleuro pneumonia, cancer and heart failure each 1 and malarial fever 2.

In the county there were seventeen deaths. Four persons died in the county hospital.

The number of births in this city during September was seven, two males and five females. In the county the number of births was twelve, three males and nine females.

The diseases prevalent in the county during the month of September were cholera infantum 9 cases, diarrhœa 32, cholera morbus 14, dysentery 7, measles 6, scarletina 1, croup 1, whooping cough 4, erysipelas 4, typhoid fever 6, malarial fever 90, pleurisy 3, acute rheumatism 13, bronchitis 11, pharingitis 19, influenza 2, puerperal fever 1, leprosy 1, old case.

A BIG DRIER

At D. W. Parkhurst's Marietta Vineyard.

D. W. Parkhurst has a fruit and raisin drier on his vineyard at Fowler that can hold 100,000 trays. Its operation is conducted on a very economical plan, which enables him to dry fruit and raisin grapes at a figure that will leave the grower a good margin in the way of profit.

The fuel used in this drier consists of the cuttings from the vineyard, which are bound into bundles with fine wire. It makes excellent fuel. Mr. Parkhurst estimates that the cuttings from his vineyard will dry two-thirds of his crop of raisins, first and second. His first crop was dried some time ago and has been shipped. The second crop is now being picked and as fast as picked is put into his drier and dried. It requires thirty-four men to pick the grapes so as to keep up with the drier.

Those who have never seen the process now have a good opportunity to inform themselves of its effectiveness by visiting Mr. Parkhurst's drier. Mr. Parkhurst is prepared to dry raisins for others, who have no drier, for $22.50 per ton for green grapes and $12 for those that are partially dried.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Choice returned from San Francisco last evening.

Kutner-Goldstein COMPANY

The - Universal - Providers

—Carry the Largest and Best Stock of—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes

MILLINERY, FURNITURE AND CARPETS

In the San Joaquin Valley.—Their Prices in

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE

Are Lower than any Other House in Fresno.

KUTNER-GOLDSTEIN CO.

☞ The Universal Providers.

FRESNO'S ATHLETIC CLUB.

Its Organization Will Be Effected This Afternoon.

The announcement that there would be a meeting last Tuesday night of those interested in the organization of an athletic club was an error. The meeting will be held at the office of Vincent Chittendon, Cole, Sharp & Gordon this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

This is a movement that should receive the encouragement of our best people, as it is intended to make the club a strictly first-class one devoid of any objectionable feature. Physical development should go with mental development, and the saying of the ancients, "mens sana in corpore sano," is a wise one.

As already stated there is a probability that the gymnasium in the Y. M. C. A. building will be obtained for the use of the club. This can be made a certainty, however, if our substantial citizens interest themselves in the matter. There is no doubt that a committee composed of energetic business men could obtain signatures enough to put the club on an excellent basis at the very beginning.

If the club were organized immediately it could in about six months from now give a field day that would compare favorably with any given by older clubs. There is plenty of material here for the making of athletes, while those who wish to develop themselves merely as a health measure now have the opportunity to do so. Professor Marc Christol is an efficient instructor and the care of aspiring athletes could be entrusted to no better hands. He has already a good class, but believes a club could accomplish much more good.

SHOES!

Down to Bed Rock Prices

Ladies' Dongola Kid

—AT—

$1.25

A PAIR!

The Poor Man's Friend

White Front Stores

☞ Country Orders Strictly Attended to.

STRONG INJECTION MALYDOR LASTING

THE GENTLEMAN'S FRIEND.

Our PREPARATION STRENGTHENS with every bottle. Is CLEAN. Does not STAIN. PREVENTS STRICTURE. Cures GONORRHŒA and GLEET in One to Four days. A QUICK CURE for LEUCORRHŒA or WHITES. Sold by all DRUGGISTS. Send for any 4.00 Sample for $1.00. MALYDOR MANUFACTURING CO., LANCASTER, OHIO.

STEPHENS & BEAN
UNDERTAKERS
Next door to Kutner-Goldstein Co.
I Street - - Telephone 39

HALL & WITTEN
FRESNO UNDERTAKING PARLORS
1027 J St., Next to Expositor Building.
Telephone 128

BOTH WAYS, The Credit plan means, as a rule, high prices, poor goods, indifferent service, hard times, debts, mortgage on the home, the sheriff, and sometimes poverty and want. The Cash plan means low prices, best of goods, prompt and genial service, good times, money in hand and in bank, children well educated, money to spare to help others over rough places, and a thousand unthought of comforts and pleasures. You may have tried one; now try the other. Send to Smiths' Cash Store, 116-118 Front St., S. F., Cal.

Assessment Notice.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Washington Colony Irrigation Society, held September 22d, it was decided to assess each 20 acre lot of the whole system (two dollars ($2.00) for the purpose of cleaning and keeping in repair the main canal from the tailrace to the point known as the junction, and three dollars ($3.00) additional on each lot taking water from the junction.

The collector will call upon or notify each person interested, before November 1st, after which time the assessment will be declared delinquent and the directors will proceed to collect by law.

H. LINDLEY, President.
J. E. DICKINSON, Secretary.
Dated, Washington Colony, September 22, 1892.
sep24d4wtd

ELECTION NOTICE.

School Tax.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of Fowler School District, county of Fresno, State of California, that an election will be held on the fifth day of November, A. D. 1892, at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to pay for school furniture, janitor's salary, fuel and all other school supplies.

It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of $500.

The polls will be open at the school house from sunrise until 5 o'clock p. m.

The judges appointed to conduct the election are: Charles Ochs, J. T. Mitchel, J. H. Gentry.

A. C. PALMER,
D. H. ROSE,
A. HAHNS,
oct13dtw District School Trustees.

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNty of Fresno, State of California.

In the matter of James E. Brown, an insolvent debtor.

James E. Brown having filed in this court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor the said James E. Brown is hereby declared to be insolvent. The sheriff of the county of Fresno is hereby appointed receiver to take charge of and is directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of the said James E. Brown, insolvent debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and forbid all persons and bodies corporate to have in their possession or under their control any property belon

A GREAT SCOOP.

"Petey" Bigelow Interviews Sontag and Evans.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT

Sontag Was Wounded in the Arm and Evans Was Grazed—A Detective's Question.

Henry Bigelow of the Examiner, who was in Fresno last week, publishes a six-column account in yesterday's issue of the Examiner of an interview had by him with Chris Evans and John Sontag. Mr. Bigelow states that the interview took place last Tuesday and Wednesday "at a point north of Kings river and in the neighborhood of the town of Centerville."

The following extracts from the interview will be found of interest. The first is Evans' account of the fight at Young's cabin:

"The tall man advanced, and by his side to our astonishment came Andrew McGinnis. The balance at that moment were outside the gate.

"We waited until the first two men came within fifteen or twenty feet of the door, then we thrust our shotguns through the window panes and blazed away, one barrel each.

"Both men reeled and fell, and as I swung open the door swiftly and came out through the smoke toward them McGinnis cried out to Sontag:

"'For God's sake, don't John!'

"We dashed by the two fallen men and opened fire on the balance of them. Witty fell and bellowed like a calf. Burke tumbled over the fence to the right of the gate, and I sent a Winchester bullet after him to increase his speed. He flew down the gulch and we saw him no more.

"Sprinter Smith, with a wild cry, wheeled his horse, clapped spurs to its flanks, dropped his head against the horse's neck and flew back up the trail, scattering his gun, his belt, his coat, and for all I know everything that he had along the road. One Indian bawled him to stop, but that only increased his terror.

HOW THE INDIANS BEHAVED.

"The Indians meanwhile had taken to the rock pile at the left of the gate and were fighting in true Indian fashion. I did not mind them so much, because I had fought Sioux and Cheyennes and I knew their tricks. These fellows simply thrust their rifles above the rocks and blazed away without taking any aim, so they failed entirely to hit us. Pretty soon I made it so hot for them that they thought distance would lend enchantment to the view and dashed away down the road.

"Warren Hill started to run away with his horse, but a Winchester bullet dropped the animal and Hill took to Burke's buree.

"All this occurred in the twinkling of an eye, and it was with a jump that I discovered we were attacked in the rear. John Sontag suddenly dropped his right arm and cried out that it was broken, while a bullet sped past my left eyebrow, leaving this scar. Whirling about we saw that McGinnis had revived and had turned over on his back to fill us with lead from his Winchester rifle. I was compelled to put another bullet into him to stop him.

"The coat now being clear I examined Sontag's arm. No bones were broken, and taking off the coat we found that it was only a flesh wound, and not a very bad one at that. We bandaged it with a handkerchief and walked slowly away through the corn field.

"I left my shotgun in Young's house for the reason that Sontag's injured arm did not permit us to pack away all four of our guns.

"The next two weeks we retired to a hospital life, and while the posses of detectives and blood-money hunters were chasing each other up and down steep trails we were in a comparatively comfortable state. Several times we looked down the narrow trail below us and thought how easily we could bag a few dozen detectives with but little trouble. Indeed, there was one place where I was at the head of a pass falling off into a sheer precipice and rising a solid smooth wall above. Sontag was planted at the other end. Twelve men were on horseback. All we need have done was to take the fore and behind riders. A stampede would have ensued which would have sent the entire lot to perdition. Only for the fact that there was a newspaper man there who hailed from Visalia we would have yielded to the great temptation.

THE PLEA OF SELF DEFENSE.

"However, to be serious, we never killed any one except in self defense. We are entirely guiltless of the train robbery and are thoroughly conscious of our innocence. As to the killing we have done, it seems to me it has been a pretty good riddance for the country of the so-called 'bad man.' Take Oscar Beaver. He killed 'Sheepman Cripe' near Lemoore in cold blood, and another time he shot a fellow in the Laurel Palace saloon in San Francisco. As for Andy McGinnis, he shot a young negro lad who was sleeping in a box car at Modesto and was concerned in the white-cap business there. I never kept track of Vic Wilson's graveyard, but everybody always knew that he was terribly dangerous.

"So far as the question of train robbery is concerned, we are entirely innocent, while, as I said before, the killings we have committed have been purely in self-defense. We have plenty of provisions now, a first-rate fortress, and we are ready to defy any of the posses that may come our way.

There is not a bit of defiance in either Evans or Sontag. They are cool, determined men. When I described the espionage to which Mrs. Evans had been subjected at Visalia, Evans ground his teeth with rage, just as the old Berserkers of Iceland did a thousand years ago. He exclaimed at one point:

"I would to Heaven I could see Detective Smith, Warren Hill, John Broder, Detective Thacker and the three Apache Indian trailers in one bunch. I wouldn't leave one of them alive. They deserved to be born dead."

Against Smith their enmity is extreme. Evans explained that their contempt and desire for vengeance would not be nearly so great if Smith had stood up to them like a man.

Another cause of distress to them was the treatment Clark Moore has received throughout the entire affair. Evans assured me that during the whole episode he had never received one lota of assistance from Clark Moore.

"On the contrary," said Evans, "it was at his earnest appeal that the lives of a dozen men were saved. We met accidentally in a pathway at Pine Ridge one night and were ready to commit general havoc in the midst of a small posse of detectives. Moore vehemently implored us not to kill anyone unless we were first attacked, and through his intercession we spared their lives."

Clark Moore owns the most of Sampton and Davis Flats. He has several mines there and Evans has worked for him off and on for many years. He is a very quiet fellow of excellent manners and great influence throughout the length and breadth of Fresno county. His neighbors have been extremely indignant at the strictures which the detectives put upon him.

The interview with Evans was not had altogether in the cabin I have described. Some of it occurred up in the mountains, where I suppose the the detectives' posse will enjoy a merry chase some day. During the time I spent with them I was initiated into that custom of watchfulness, which is observed by the fugitive who has a $10,000 price put upon his head—alive or dead. While two ate, a third would keep watch with a shotgun resting in his lap. This was compulsory so far as I was concerned.

EVANS' CHALLENGE.

One afternoon Evans remarked that it had come to his ears that Detective Smith said he would give his good right arm if he could meet Chris Evans and John Sontag again.

At the particular desire of Evans himself, I will state his challenge to Mr. Smith and his friend, Detective Thacker.

Here it is:

"I authorize anybody to lead Smith and Thacker to a place where they shall meet Sontag and myself, but they must not be accompanied by any others, and this upon their word of honor. They may bring any weapons they choose, and their escort will walk in front of them until they are quite ready to begin their parley with us.

"The courtesy of a good three miles of clear trail for retreat shall be afforded Detective Smith in this compact. There may be some critical persons who will say that this is conveying a challenge for a duel. They are mistaken. It is simply an honest endeavor to enable Mr. Smith to enforce the law."

HENRY BIGELOW.

Smith on the Trail.

Henry Bigelow, or "Petey," as he is affectionately called by his coworkers in the reportorial field, took the night train in this city last Wednesday on his return to San Francisco. A member of the posse, who had been engaged in the hunt after Evans and Sontag, approached him and bluntly remarked:

"Mr. Bigelow; you have seen Sontag and Evans."

"Have I?" asked Mr. Bigelow, opening his blue eyes in the widest kind of innocence.

"Yes, you have," persisted the detective.

"You're mistaken," said "Petey."

"No; I'm not. I know for a fact that you have interviewed them and I want you to tell me where they are."

"Petey" pressed his lips and whistled a few bars of "The Flowers that Bloom in the Spring Tra-la-la," and interrupted the flow of melody merely to remark: "Well, if you know all about it why do you ask me?"

"All aboard," shouted the conductor in a porterhouse steak baritone voice.

As the train moved away "Petey" kissed the tips of his fingers daintily to the detective.

BAYLEY'S TRIAL.

Testimony for the Prosecution In. The Defense Begins.

The case of the People vs. J. M. Bayley is still occupying the attention of a jury in Judge Holmes' court. The prosecution finished its case yesterday and the defense began introducing testimony, the defendant himself being their first witness.

The prosecution is being conducted by Assistant District Attorney H. H. Welsh and W. D. Grady, and the defense is represented by S. J. Hinds, G. G. Goucher and and Frank H. Short. The testimony is the same as upon the former trial, and the case hinges upon the alleged resemblance of a brother of the defendant to the defendant.

Bayley testified that he did not forge the checks, and was also asked concerning his close resemblance to his brother. He was subjected to a severe cross-examination by W. D. Grady, and did not bear up well under it. This cross-examination was still in progress when the court adjourned.

The jury in the case consists of Adam Adelsbach, S. H. Elliott, C. J. M. Klette, John McKee, J. D. Harbison, J. T. Bates, W. J. Martin, H. H. Boren, A. Keyser, H. D. Long, T. B. Cargile and D. H. Cadwallader.

THE FREE LIBRARY.

Meeting of the Trustees and Election of Librarian.

The Fresno public library trustees held a meeting last night in the residence of Mrs. J. R. White. There were present Judge Harris, Captain Chisholm, Mrs. J. R. Wilde, Mrs. Phillips and Professor T. L. Heaton.

The committee on rooms reported that they had made arrangements to occupy a room in the new building of the Fresno Street Improvement company on the corner of Fresno and I streets. The room will be 29x37 feet and will face on Fresno street, and will be ready for occupancy in about two month's time.

Mrs. Dr. Latimer was elected librarian at a salary to be fixed hereafter.

The committee is now ready to receive donations of books, which may be left at Chisholm's store on the north corner of J and Mariposa streets.

The city trustees cut down the apportionment from $7000 to $5000, on which the library trustees will have to get along until there is elected a board of trustees who will have more respect for popular education.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT

The Clerks Wish to Stop Work at 8 P.M.

The clerks employed in the various mercantile establishment in this city are circulating a petition asking that their employers close their places of business at 8 o'clock in the evening. All the merchants approached so far have expressed themselves favorably toward the movement, and most of the leading merchants signed the agreement to close their stores at the hour mentioned.

Among these are the Kutner-Goldstein company, L. Einstein & Co., Barrett, Hicks & Co., Radin & Kamp, Wiener's Fulton-street stores, Olney & Johnson, Plymouth Rock shoe store, W. Parker Lyon, W. McCallum & Co., Nolan & Sons, J. C. Herrington, Chisholm & Jones, C. A. Kramer, Paul Borchardt. The agreement is to go into effect on October 12th.

The movement to close the stores at 8 o'clock is a good one and should meet with the encouragement of the public. The merchants are inclined to grant their employes' request and it is likely none of them will refuse to sign the agreement.

Fresno's Fine Fruit.

Among the recent donations to the Fresno County World's Fair commission are a basket of fine, large pomegranates from Mrs. F. A. Wharton of Fresno colony.

J. H. Roberts contributed a cartoon of Zante currants raised in Fresno. They were not at all like the imported article, because there was no sand in them what ver.

C. H. Robinson of River Bend sent in some black Morocco and Rose of Peru grapes grown on his vineyard in that place.

The secretary of the commission desires further donations of flame Tokay and black Morocco grapes. The grape display in jars is looking well, the berries being hard and firm in the preserving fluid.

Speaking to Angels.

A man named Van Nesgle was brought before Justice Crichton yesterday for disturbing the peace and was fined $6. Van Nesgle was arrested by Officer Wofford in the court house park the evening before. He was somewhat under the influence of liquor and saw angels in the air, angels everywhere. He maintained a conversation with them in an unnecessarily loud tone of voice and Officer Wofford arrested him. Nesgle is peculiarly fortunate in that he sees angels instead of snakes.

THEY MUST BE PAID.

Delinquent Taxes Due the State.

AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL SECTION.

The Opinion of Attorney General Hart on the Matter—Cases Cited.

The evening paper a few days ago maintained that taxes due the state prior to 1885 were void. The attorney general thinks differently, as the following opinion in the matter will show:

SACRAMENTO, October 5, 1892.

Hon. E. P. Colgan, state controller.

Dear Sir.—I have received the communication of W. D. Bresee, under date of October 1st, addressed to you, in relation to property sold to the state for delinquent taxes and the redemption thereof.

I have carefully considered the matter and am of opinion:

First—That section 3788, Political Code, approved February 15, 1885 (Stats. 1884-5, p. 3), and section 3755 in so far as they relate to time in which deeds shall be made, is unconstitutional and void and should be disregarded. That portion of the section above referred to is unconstitutional for the following reasons:

It is retroactive, applying to tax sales, certificates of sale and time for applying for deed, etc., occurring prior to the passage and taking effect of said section, and making no provision for future transactions.

It impairs the obligation of contracts. A certificate of sale issued by a tax collector to a purchaser at a delinquent tax sale cannot be viewed in any other light than a contract—a contract that he, the tax collector, will in a certain time deliver to the purchaser a deed, and thereby convey to him the title to the real property, upon performance by the purchaser of express acts mentioned in the certificates or contracts of sale, and laws applicable thereto. It is a contract entered into and binding for all parties to the transaction.

Section 16 of Article 1 of the Constitution provides: "No * * * law impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be passed."

It is difficult to conceive of a law, in my judgment, more in conflict with the above section of the constitution than the statute or section of the code referred to. The supreme court had occasion to pass on this question in Rollins vs. Wright, 93 Cal., 305. Even though the section were constitutional, it would apply only to the sales made to private persons and not to those made to the state.

Second—The contention made that all taxes due the state for sales made to the state are void and uncollectable on the ground that the taxes were assessed to "all owners or claimants known or unknown" cannot be sustained, notwithstanding the decision in the supreme court in Brady vs. Dowden, 59 Cal., 51. In that case the assessment was made in the body of the book to "unknown owners and to all owners and claimants known and unknown," and deed issued upon such assessments would be void, but there is no rule established in that case making the taxes void.

In the case of Hearst vs. Eggleston, 55 Cal., 365, the property was assessed to "The Blue Ranch Mining company, and to all owners and claimants known and unknown."

In the case of San Francisco vs. Phelan, 61 Cal., 617, it was held that a recital in the assessment book under the head "Description of Property," that "the property is assessed to parties listed, and to all owners and claimants known and unknown," was an idle recital, and did not vitiate the assessment.

In the case of Bosworth vs. Webster, 61 Cal. 1, an assessment for taxes was held not to be vitiated by the words "to all owners and claimants known and unknown" appearing in the general heading to the assessment roll.

In a majority of the assessments made in Fresno county, where the expression "to all owners and claimants known and unknown" is used it refers to the headings on the assessment rolls, and wherever the name of the person is mentioned in that heading the heading is not part of the description, and such assessment and sale is valid.

In the case of Lewis vs. Rothchild, 92 Cal. 625, it was held that taxes were a lien upon realty, and could not be extinguished without paying the taxes or selling the property for the payment thereof, and is not barred by the statute of limitations.

Section 3716 of the Political Code provides "that every tax has the effect of a judgment against the person, and every lien credited by this title has the force and effect of execution duly levied against all property of the delinquent; the judgment is not satisfied nor the lien removed until the taxes are paid or the property sold for the payment thereof."

This shows that whether or not the property is sold for taxes the taxes are a lien upon the property and will so continue until paid.

I see no reason why the land owners of Fresno county should not pay taxes the same as persons in any other part of the state. The appointment made by you and me of an agent to secure a redemption of the lands sold to the state was to give the owners a hearing in order that they might pay their taxes without the state taking legal steps in the matter. This was in the interest of economy to the owners, but if they are not satisfied to redeem at the least possible expense it may become necessary to bring suit to foreclose the lien. Such proceedings on the part of the state would be much more expensive to the owners than it would be to redeem in the ordinary way.

Yours truly,

W. H. H. HART, Attorney General.

PROHIBITION NOTES.

Dates on Which Lou Beauchamp Will Speak.

The committee managing the campaign speaking of Lou J. Beauchamp have found it necessary to change his dates from Madera to Fowler on October 15th, and his appointments will stand: Fowler, 15th; Fresno, 16th, 17th and 18th, at Advent church; Sanger 19th, Reedley 20th, Kingsburg 21st, Selma, 22d, 23d and 24th; Madera 25th, Easton 26th, Temperance colony 27th, Fresno 28th.

H. Clay Needham will speak at Fresno Friday evening, October 14th, at the stand in the court house park.

Reunited.

Philip Guthub and Mary Guthub were united in the holy but breakable bonds of matrimony for the second time last Saturday night by Justice Crichton. The groom had only a week or two before got a divorce from the blushing bride. They met after that event, made up their differences and once more invoked Juno's blessing. Mrs. Guthub yesterday filed a declaration of homestead on lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 41, in this city.

To Raisin Growers.

If you have picking raisins, or know anything about a boy, aged 13, light complexion, slightly freckled, blue eyes, nearly red hair (cut short) blue overalls, striped or checkered shirt, please communicate with D. J. Foley, Turlock, Cal. He has possibly a Cleveland cap on; little toe of right foot gone. His name is Eugene Foley, and he is from Pleasanton, Cal., which place he left September 23d for parts unknown.

A. B. Butler has returned from San Francisco.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Work Done at the Annual Meeting at Oakland.

Rev. Ben F. Sargent has just returned from the annual meeting of the Congregational churches of northern and central California, and reports great progress among the churches of that body. Over 200 delegates were present in Oakland, where the meeting was held, and $2135 was raised to carry on the evangelistic work the coming year. The Sunday-school canes, Christian endeavor and educational work are all in fine shape.

SIGNOR RATTO DEPARTS.

His Creditors Weep Before the Locked Doors.

When Signor Ratto's epicures went to his hospitable dining room yesterday afternoon for dinner they found the sheriff's nonpickable padlock on the doors and the sidewalk wet and the air humid with the tears and groans of his sub-cooks and waiters who mourned the sudden departure of the suave signor with the sack that contained their wages.

Ratto had a good trade and people wondered why he had failed—to pay his creditors.

But Ratto is gone. He made an excellent soup, but he left his creditors in it. They are all in a stew, in a frieasee of rage, so to speak.

Ratto was popular. He was a polite man and set a good table. He was a thorn in the side of older established restaurateurs and they are smiling because he has gone, and uncharitably hint that there was an expensive lady in the case. Gilded quail on toast, so to speak.

Vale Ratto!

Court Notes.

In Judge Harris' department one of the superior court yesterday the cases were called as follows:

L. O. Stephens vs. Mrs. Alice Woods et al.; default of defendant George Flournoy entered in court.

A. L. Hobson vs. A. N. Grady et al.; to foreclose street assessment, judgment for defendants for cost.

Same vs. Same; same order.

Same vs. Same; same order.

A. A. Blasingame vs. J. C. Humphreys; a suit concerning the right to the water of Pittman creek; on trial.

In Judge Holmes' department the following cases were called:

The People vs. J. M. Bayley; charged with forgery; on trial.

The People vs. James Donally; continued till Monday.

The People vs. H. M. Brock; continued till this morning.

AGAINST TREATING.

RUDOLPH LEONHART SR. GIVES HIS VIEWS.

He Advocates the Organization of an Anti-Treating Society in Fresno.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Permit me the use of your columns to propose a reform, namely, the formation of an anti-treat society.

I am well aware that this injurious habit is based upon the virtue of generosity and liberality, but in this instance we meet with the anomalous case of a virtue becoming abuisance, if not a vice. The American, according to the homely adage, is fond of "going the whole hog," but when his excessive energy causes him or others to become a hog it is time that it should be checked. In Europe the habit of treating is unknown and, excepting peculiar circumstances, an invitation to drink at another's expense is considered an insult. It would be well for the American to imitate the European in this particular instance for I shall find no difficulty in proving that no party in the transaction benefits by it.

Finally, as to the saloon keeper. A member of the fraternity once said to me: "I wish the practice of treating could and would be abolished. It has cost me hundreds of dollars. You see, a man comes in with a little change in his pocket to take a glass of beer. Right then a crowd of friends come in and invite him to partake with them. The treat goes round, and finally reaches him. Prompted by a false pride he orders drinks for which he cannot pay. Before leaving he takes me aside, states his case and promises to drop in tomorrow to liquidate the debt. Of course this is the last I ever see of him. Yes, sir; I wish the practice of treating could be abolished."

Now if all parties in the transaction are injured by this foolish and obnoxious habit why does not somebody make an effort to eradicate it? Here is an opportunity to cover one's self with immortal glory. Will not some leading lady take the initiative and start a paper for signatures, the signers to pledge themselves not to treat and to refuse being treated? The ball need only be put in motion and public opinion and the good sense of our citizens will keeping it rolling. Everybody knows the habit of treating to be both foolish and hurtful; it is only the start which is needed to inaugurate a reform which will probably do more good than a pledge of total abstinence. It is not the drinking of spirituous liquors so much as the excessive indulgence which is condemned, and as the abolishment of the practice of treating would greatly lessen, if not totally remove such excess, the founder of an anti-treat society would really deserve the title of public benefactor.

If these lines have the intended effect I claim, as a special favor, the privilege of heading the list of signers.

RUDOLPH LEONHART, SR.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT SALES.

Prices Realized Yesterday on California Fruits.

The following telegrams were received yesterday of sales by California Fruit Union agents:

CHICAGO, October 7.—The Earl Fruit company sold California fruit by auction today as follows: Bartlett pears $1.15, Duchess pears $3.30, White Doyenne pears $3.30, Beurre Clairgeau pears $3, Onondaga pears $2.75, Winter Seckel pears $2.65, Kelsy Japan plums $2.95, Malaga grapes, half crates, $1.05, Tokay grapes, half crates, $1.20@1.60, Black Morocco grapes, half crates, $1.15, White Cornichon grapes, half crates, $1.20, Purple Damascus grapes, half crates, $1.25, Muscat grapes, half crates, $1.10@1.15, Bilyeaus late peaches $1.45, Salway peaches $1.30@1.40.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The Earl Fruit company auctioned California fruit today at the following prices: Tokay grapes $3.50@4.45, half crates $1.40@2.15, Purple Damascus grapes, half crates $1.05. Winter Nellis pears $3.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—The Earl Fruit company sold California grapes, realizing prices as follows: Tokay, half crates, 90c, Muscat, half crates, 90c, Rose of Peru, half crates, 85c.

Raisin Growers Meeting.

At 10 o'clock yesterday the principal raisin packers and brokers of the state met at San Francisco at the office of Williams, Brown & Co. The meeting was convened by the secretary of the State Raisin Growers' association, William Harvey. Mr. Cohen of Beck & Co. acted as chairman, and the present situation of the market discussed, and suggestions made as to reducing the price of raisins for future shipments. After which a resolution was passed that the present indications warrant the maintaining of the combination price. The proposals to reduce the price for November shipments were unanimously voted down. Nearly one-half of the entire pack of the state was represented at the meeting.

ANOTHER REPORT

On The K-Street School Building.

DEFINITELY DECIDED UNSAFE.

It May Be Thoroughly Repaired, However, for $5000—Other Arrangements.

Architect C. K. Kirby made a second report to the board of education yesterday concerning the condition of the K-street school building and it is a virtual condemnation of the structure. The report is as follows:

"In accordance with instructions I have had a portion of the brick panels of the northeast wing of the K-street school house removed. I find the brickwork in such bad condition, as to construction, workmanship and materials that I cannot advise your board to go forward with the repairs of the building, as proposed in my last report, without further consideration. I find that the walls above the foundation are practically composed of two thin shells of brickwork, each four inches thick. They are separated by an air space of from four and one-half to seven inches in width, with only a few slight ties between them. The ties are made of a flat piece of iron 1½x1-2 inches, perfectly straight and about ten inches long, laid into the two thin walls diagonally. Those ties, owing to their position in the walls, seem to have no binding qualities. Most of them are already loose in their places.

"The inner 4-inch wall has carried and is now carrying all the weight of the floors. The outer portion of the wall of four inches in thickness carries the belt and sill courses. The belt course projects over the outer face of the wall three inches. The inner sides of these belt courses in places follow the contour of the face, thereby leaving only 1½-inch bearing for the wall above to rest upon. Then again, I find the walls largely composed of bats, that is, more than the usual number. The mortar is of a very poor adhesive quality, so much so, that after an opening is once made in the wall the brick can be removed with the hands. Since making this examination I have decided to advise you that if you wish to save the building it would be better to have entirely new brick walls on all sides."

Mr. Kirby informed the board that to replace the brick walls by new ones of the same material would cost upwards of $10,000. This seemed to the board too great an expense and it was ascertained after further discussion that strong walls of wood could be put up for $5000. The present roof of the building would be retained. If the structure is thus repaired a defect that has given the board much concern can also be remedied. The poor diffusion of light is the defect referred to. Light now enters the rooms from both sides and from the rear, when it should come from only one side, the left, and from the rear. The poor light has already affected the eyes of some of the pupils, as an examination by a San Francisco oculist a few days ago proved.

The board yesterday accepted the plan of C. K. Kirby, Jr., for a temporary frame structure for the accommodation of the high school pupils, and has advertised for bids for the construction of the same. The building will consist of a large assembly room, office, hat rooms, two class rooms and a chemical and physical laboratory. This will be an excellent and convenient building for the high school, and by far the best quarters it has ever had. It will be nearly central and the laboratory can be supplied with both water and gas. The building will be completed within a month.

The Sunday school rooms of the Presbyterian church have been secured for high school. These rooms are to be used for recitation only, the pupils studying at home. The middle and senior classes will recite all their lessons in the forenoon, beginning at 9 o'clock, and study at home in the afternoon. The junior and sub-junior classes will come at 1 o'clock to recite, and study at home during the morning.

The fifth grade at the Central school is greatly crowded having about seventy pupils. To relieve this condition the school board has decided to establish another fifth grade in an unoccupied room at the C-street school. By order of the board fifth grade pupils living west of the center of L street will go to C street, Miss Puffer will be the teacher.

DIVIDED CONGREGATION

IN THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH HERE.

Fifty-One Members Withdraw and Will Organize a Second Baptist Church.

At the close of Sunday evening's services at the Baptist church Rev. H. G. DeWitt announced that fifty-one members of the church desired their dismissal so that they would be at liberty to organize a second Baptist church. A vote was taken on the matter, resulting almost unanimously in the decision that the said fifty-one members be permitted to withdraw. Everything was done in the most amicable manner and if there was any hard feeling it did not show on the surface.

This schism is the result of the trouble in the church last June, when a set of resolutions were presented by the dissatisfied members declaring the place of pastor vacant. The majority of the church were in favor of retaining their pastor, however, and the resolutions were voted down. Since then the irreconcilable remained away.

The cause of the split was a difference over the plans for the alteration of the church. The original plans provided for an expenditure of $2500, but the committee which was given charge of the matter, authorized alterations costing a larger sum. A row resulted, which ended in fifty-one members withdrawing, leaving the remainder of the church members to pay the debt.

Those who left the church will have a meeting this evening, at which they will organize a Second Baptist church. Rev. I. D. Woods will be the pastor of the new flock.

Historical and Musical.

In 1850 Andrew Kohler, after a tedious voyage 'round the Horn from Boston, established the well known music store of Kohler & Chase at San Francisco which has since been one of the most prosperous business concerns of the whole Pacific coast. Some ten years ago, following an exemplary precedent, the firm established a branch in Fresno which has become widely and favorably known as the "Music House of Central California." The Fresno house has lately passed to John G. Willis, a gentleman well known in a musical way, having for the past eighteen months been connected with Kohler & Chase at this place. It is the intention of Mr. Willis to keep in stock the fourteen well known makes of pianos, and an equal number of well known organs, as is carried by the San Francisco house, together with complete lines of small musical instruments, sheet music, books and all merchandise found in a well appointed music store, and to make a specialty of sheet music orders.

AN IMPROMPTU SPEECH

Made by J. G. Rhodes at Pollasky Thursday Evening.

J. G. Rhodes, the distinguished journalist and lawyer, returned yesterday from Pollasky, where he had gone to attend to some business. Mr. Rhodes has a number of friends in that locality who know of his ability as a speaker, and they prevailed upon him to speak to them on the political situation. It required considerable coaxing on the part of his friends to get him to consent to this, he being very modest; but when they shied the words "pro bono publico" at him Mr. Rhodes obeyed the call of duty, mounted a dry goods box and spoke.

He considered the county government act from a taxpayer's standpoint and in his chaste English, biting sarcasm and the formidable array of facts he presented would knock a county government act twice as wicked as the present one silly. The audience was a small one, about fifteen persons being present, but they represented the culture and intellect of that locality. Mr. Rhodes made a deep impression, and one Democrat of 30 years' standing and sitting and drinking fell upon his neck and sobbed that he, Rhodes, had knocked the last prop from under him and that he would vote the Prohibition ticket. Mr. Rhodes takes a pardonable pride in the appreciation with which his remarks were received.

An Athletic Club.

Those interested in the organization of an athletic club will meet this evening at 7 o'clock at the office of Vincent, Chittenden, Cole & Co., on J street. It is intended to rent the gymnasium of the Y.M.C.A. for the use of the club and it will be conducted in first-class style. There will be no prize fighting and no objectionable characters will be admitted to membership. The admission fee and dues will be put in reach of modest purses, and all who favor physical development are requested to give their encouragement to the club. Prof. Christol will be the instructor.

Robinson Discharged.

Frank Robinson, the man accused of stabbing John Lattenni and A. G. Lavaroni with a penknife a few days ago, was discharged at the preliminary examination before Justice of the Peace Crichton. He was allowed to plead guilty of simple assault and was fined $10. The charges of battery prepared by Robinson against Lavaroni and Lattenni were dismissed.

THEY ARE LEGAL.

THE REGISTRATIONS PRIOR TO JULY 30TH.

Decision of the Supreme Court on the Matter—Section 1094 Declared Directory.

The construction of section 1094 of the Political Code, which states the time within which one should register, and which has been the subject of so much dispute the past few weeks, was definitely decided by the supreme court yesterday. The court holds that the registrations made prior to the 100 day limit are legal. The news was sent to the supervisors yesterday by District Attorney W. D. Tupper, who took the test case before the supreme court. Mr. Tupper's message reads as follows:

"SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., October 7, 1892.

Board of Supervisors, Fresno.—The supreme court in banc decided unanimously from the bench that all registrations made since January, '92, the date of your order, cancelling old register, are valid. They deny the petition for mandate, and decide that Welsh's registration in March, '92, is good and valid, and decide that Williams' refusal to register him again without cancellation was proper and legal. Thus Fresno is saved thousands of dollars, and a most important question is definitely settled. Accept my hearty congratulations.

W. D. TUPPER."

The decision shows that the court considers the 100-day clause merely directory and not mandatory. The outcome of the matter is very gratifying, as a re-registration of the 6000 voters who registered before the 100-day limit would have cost the taxpayers a pretty sum, besides rendering the work already done useless. The decision of the supreme court in the matter is final.

The test case was arranged by Assistant District Attorney Welsh and County Clerk Williams. Mr. Welsh expressed his desire to cancel his early registration and reregister and County Clerk Williams formally refused. The matter was then taken to the supreme court, where District Attorney Tupper saw it through.

GREAT REVIVAL MEETING.

Gallahorn and Ledford Drew a Large Crowd Sunday.

One of the largest and most important religious gatherings that ever assembled in this city was the evangelistic mass meeting of Sunday night at the Baptist church.

Both rooms were crowded to their utmost capacity, while a multitude went away who could not be accommodated. The numerous converts rushed to the front to pledge fidelity to the divine Master, and with them came twenty-five men, women and young people, who were making their first start in a religious life. Seven young men and women were baptized at the close of the service, while as many as fifteen more indicated their desire to become Christians. Altogether this Sabbath was a marked day in the history of the church. The church dismissed from her membership fifty-one persons that they might organize the Second Baptist church. Rev. I. D. Wood, who had been identified with the movement from the beginning, went with his family to assist in forming this new departure in religious work. The most kindly feelings and hearty "God bless you" was given by the mother to her daughter as the latter started to set up housekeeping for herself.

The Gallahorn and Ledford meeting is proving one of the best revival seasons the church has ever had. They are calculated to do great good in the cause of Christ, and in building up the Baptist church on this coast. Monday night was their farewell meeting, but so numerous and earnest is the desire of the people that they may remain, that they have consented to hold one more meeting tonight.

Purged of Contempt.

Louis Einstein, the banker, was before Judge Holmes yesterday to show cause why he should not be fined for contempt, in failing to answer a summons to appear as a witness in the Bagby case. Mr. Einstein explained that when he was served with the summons he was in the bank alone waiting upon a large number of customers. There being a large amount of money in view on the counters and behind them and having no one to take his place, it was impossible for him to leave the office. In view of this Judge Holmes purged Mr. Einstein of contempt.

County Fees.

The following sums received by the county officers for fees, fines and licenses during the month of September have been paid into the county treasury: Tax collector, licenses, $1891.13; recorder, fees, $685 60; county clerk, fees, $582 50; sheriff, fees, $268 97; fines, $118.

John J. Mallory was down from Madera Sunday.

Emil Frese's
HAMBURG TEA

Purifies the BLOOD, Cures CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, SICK HEADACHE, COLDS, PIMPLES, all SKIN AFFECTIONS, and DISEASES ARISING from a DISORDERED STOMACH.

The Genuine HAMBURG TEA is put up in YELLOW WRAPPERS with Facsimile Signature of EMIL FRESE.

REDINGTON & CO. AGENTS, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

CALIFORNIA RABBIT, SQUIRREL, —AND— Gopher Exterminator,

A sure protection to orchards and vineyards against rabbits and squirrels.

Numerous testimonials can be had on application but the best way is a trial of it.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

Webster Bros.

Cor. Mariposa and K Streets,

FRESNO, : : : : CAL.

SMITH & McARDLE,

—Manufacturers of—

MOUNTAIN PINE

Lumber

TOLL HOUSE AND PINE RIDGE.

Bills Sawed to order.

TOURIST CAR —TO— Chicago EVERY DAY. BOSTON EVERY WEDNESDAY, VIA Atlantic & Pacific R. R.

1050 J Street FRESNO.

STEAM SHIP TICKETS —TO— EUROPE

VIA ALL LINES.

L. E. WALKER Passenger Agent.

G. H. AIKEN, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE and Residence—Garibaldi Block. Mariposa street, Fresno Cal.

PERRIN COLONY No. 4

Magnificent Body of Land Offered to Home Seekers.

Perrin colony No. 4 consists of 12,000 acres of land especially adapted for raisin, fruit and alfalfa, and is situated eight miles west of Fresno, adjoining the celebrated "Fruit Vale Estate." The San Pablo and Tulare extension of the Southern Pacific railroad crosses this land, and the town of McMullin is located in the center of the tract.

This tract was selected some years ago by Dr. E. B. Perrin, out of a body of 200,000 acres, as being the best adapted for general vine, fruit and alfalfa culture on account of the abundant and luxuriant growth of natural grasses. These are the undisputed guarantees as to quality and fertility of the soils of this valley. A deeded water right goes with each twenty acre tract sold. The water right is from the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Co. (Church water), which runs the year round.

The land is level as any in the country and the vines on adjoining lands have made as fine growth as any in Fresno county. The town of McMullin, being located in the center of this magnificent tract and fourteen miles from Fresno, will in a few years be as large a town as Sanger or Selma.

This colony will be sold on easy terms and at a very low price when we consider that it will produce $100 per acre the third year after planting to vines. Vincent, Chittenden, Cole, Sharp & Gordon, dealers in real estate at Fresno, are are handling this tract. This firm makes a careful selection of lands before accepting them for sale. The firm's standing is such that every colony handled by its members has been a marked success.

KUTNER -:- COLONY

Situated one mile east of Temperance Colony. The soil is composed of No. 1 red soil and humus deposit, of which th Temperance Colony and vineyards east of Fresno are justly celebrated. This land is well sub-irrigated by waters from the well-known Church ditch and Gould canal. A water right deeded free with each 20-acre tract sold. Price $100 per acre. No payment on principal required for five years Interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually in advance

PERRIN COLONY NO. 2

This magnificent property is a portion of the CELEBRATED HELM TRACT, and is situated 3½ miles north of Fresno, on Blackstone Avenue, and contains 6000 acres of superior quality of red land and is pronounced by experts to be of the same character and equal to the soil of the Celebrated Gordon Raisin Vineyard and Richland Tract. The Richland Tract is situated 8 miles southeast of Fresno, and sold recently, without improvements, for $250 per acre. This land is irrigated by the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company (Church water), and a water right will be deeded free with each 20-acre tract sold. The soil is unequaled for raisins, figs, olives, oranges, nuts and all kinds of deciduous fruits. This property will be offered at the low price of $75 per acre for a short time only; interest on deferred payments 8 per cent. Terms easy.

Prof. E. W. Hilgard says: "It is an excellent soil for raisin grapes.

THE ENTERPRISE COLONY

Situated eight miles northeast of Fresno, in the Fertile Dry Creek Basin. LEVEL SANDY LOAM AND RED SOIL. At an elevation of 100 feet above the City of Fresno, in the warm belt near the foothills, where there is less frost more rain, and where fruits ripen earlier than nearer the center of the valley. Splendid land and climate for raisin growing and all kinds of citrus and deciduous fruits, nurseries or the growing of small fruits. It is on the line of the Oakdale Branch the S. P. Railroad, for which rights of way have already been purchased.

CALEDONIA COLONY

THIS TRACT IS

Especially Adapted to Raisin Growing

And was selected for that purpose by its present owner, ALEX GORDUN, proprietor of a magnificent vineyard adjoining this city. Terms as follow: Interest in advance; no payment on principal for five years Both of these tracts are covered with water-right, guaranteeing water for irrigation to every purchaser.

Prices Low Terms Easy

$250,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. For terms and full particulars apply to or address

CHITTENDEN, COLE, SHARP & GORDON

THE INSTITUTE.

Amendments to the Constitution Adopted.

THE DEATH BENEFIT FUND

Some Important and Necessary Changes Made—Election of Officers Today.

The Grand Council of the Young Men's Institute was called to order at a little after 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The consideration of amendments to the constitution was taken up, and an amendment was adopted classifying the members as active, associate and honorary.

Active members will be entitled to all of the benefits of the order. Associate members will not be entitled to participate in the sick benefits nor in the insurance, if one should be adopted.

To the honorary membership none will belong except priests, and they must submit to examinations similar to those of other applicants.

Associate members are required to pay one half the fee required from active members.

It was moved by C. P. Rendon that there be a reconsideration of the vote by which the insurance committee was to have reported at 1 o'clock. The motion was carried.

H. C. Hall, chairman of the insurance committee, read the following report:

That they are in favor of the establishmedt of a beneficiary fund for the purpose of a burial fund and relief, as directed by the grand directors recommending that no burial allowance shall exceed $75 for any active individual member, and that any such allowance may be paid upon the recommendation of the subordinate council of which said deceased shall be a member.

The report was received and a long discussion, pro and con, followed, in which many of the leading members of the order participated.

It was decided that some kind of an insurance be adopted, and the subject was referred back to the committee with instructions to draw up an article fixing the death benefit feature at $100 and that all active members be eligible for assessments.

The council then adjourned till 1 p.m.

In the afternoon session the committee on death benefit reported the following recommendations:

The dues of councils shall be $1 per month, 50 cents of which shall be set apart for the sick benefit fund and management in the proportion of 60 per cent to the sick benefit fund and 40 per cent to the management fund and the remainder 50 cents of which monthly dues shall contribute a general fund, out of which shall be paid the per capita tax and $100 as funeral expenses of a deceased member (should the council determine upon the establishment of a funeral benefit), and the sum of 5 cents per capita per month to the board of grand directors as a relief fund, out of which shall be paid such sum to relieve the distress of members or relief of the families of deceased members as the board of grand directors may deem proper.

The disposition of this relief fund shall be under the control of the board of grand directors and no part of said relief fund shall be disbursed until full compliance with such regulations and rules as such board of grand directors may from time to time adopt for the disbursement thereof.

On motion this amendment is to take effect on and after November 3d next.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The report of the committee on finance was taken up after the settlement of the death benefit feature, and occupied the balance of the afternoon and was still under discussion when the council was obliged to adjourn for the day.

The question of securing new headquarters in a desirable place in San Francisco and yet at a less rental, after some discussion was left to the grand directors with power to act.

The sentiment of the council was strongly in favor of maintaining headquarters fully equal to the present place in the Flood building, San Francisco.

Several propositions for changing the representation of the council were defeated. One of these was that separate councils should be represented according to membership; the other was that each council should have but one delegate.

The latter proposition nearly carried, but lacked the necessary two-third vote.

On account of the consideration of the foregoing report it was necessary to suspend the regular order of the day, that is the election of grand officers, until today. This was made a special order for 8 o'clock this morning.

The Ball Last Night.

Youth, beauty and virtue attended the Y.M.I. ball in armory hall last night in large numbers, and light feet beat time to happy hearts and to the dance music by the Barton Opera House orchestra.

There were ladies galore and partners were both plentiful and willing. Dante R. Prince, the floor director, who knows how it is himself, allowed no one to pine for a partner. Those young men who were too bashful to achieve partners themselves had partners thrust upon them. James Gallagher, the local Lord Chesterfield, was of great assistance to Judge Prince in his labor of love.

There were twenty dances on the program and the merriment was kept up until an early hour this morning.

The following is a list of the committees who made the ball a success:

Floor Director—Dante R. Prince.

Assistants—Henry Avilla, Jerry Ryan, Archie Grant, William Fahey, James Gallagher, P. H. McGarry.

Reception—C. Chishnlm, S. A. Richards, G. C. St. Louis, J. W. Egan, M. J. Aguarre, H. W. Clinch.

Arrangements—M. Kavanaugh, Con. Hurley, John O'Brien, C. H. McSherry, J. F. Schmitz, E. Rohman, Thomas Birmingham.

Notes of the Council.

Philip T. Princevalle of No. 44, Gilroy, is a candidate for grand director.

A. Krotz and W. A. Pryal of Oakland are mentioned as candidates for grand directors.

Grand Outside Sentinel Hooson of Haywards wants to be promoted to grand inside sentinel.

The office of grand medical examiner has been abolished by the abolition of the old death benefit feature.

Frank Kierce of Pioneer Council of San Francisco stands a good chance of being placed upon the grand board of directors.

Marysville wants the next Grand Council, but Delegate Dockweiler of Los Angeles promises he will forego rolling pumpkins next year if the council will come to the City of the Angels.

The council will have a vast amount of work to do this morning. A number of amendments to the constitution will have to be acted upon.

James F. Smith was pressed to again serve as grand president, but he declined on the ground that he could not spare the time from his legal practice.

H. C. Hall, Frank Kierce and W. A. Bowden had been mentioned for the grand presidency, but have declined to allow their names to be used at this time.

It is believed that Rev. Father Van Nevel, who represents one of the councils in British Columbia, will be chosen grand first vice president without opposition.

George A. Stanley will be re-elected grand secretary without opposition, as will also be John Lynch to the office of grand treasurer, which he has filled for five terms.

The delegates who came down from Washington and British Columbia on the steamer claim to have gotten enough of a ride on the ocean wave and will journey homeward by land.

W. A. Pryal of No. 6, Oakland, is an old newspaper man, and has all the geniality and obligingness of the members of the craft. He is one of the cleverest delegates in attendance at the Grand Council.

The councils of the order have been held as follows: The first and sixth in San Francisco, the second in San Jose, the third in Sacramento, the fourth in Stockton, fifth in Oakland and the seventh in Watsonville.

Daniel L. O'Leary, who has served several terms as a member of the board of grand directors, is pretty sure to be chosen second grand president. He has been an earnest worker and has done much to make the order the flourishing society it now is.

Jim Kenny will probably be retained in the grand directory. He is the leading man of the celebrated "Cottage," which was established by many of the bachelor delegates at Watsonville last year, and at the "Cottage," which has been set up here for the same old crowd. The members of the "Cottage" have a faculty of having lots of fun and always being in the swim.

It was generally conceded by many delegates last night that Grand First Vice President C. P. Rendon of Stockton would be elected grand president. Mr. Rendon has been an active worker in the interests of the society and has served as second and first vice president. He is a lawyer, a graduate of Santa Clara college, as is the present grand president. He has quite a reputation as an orator.

From the Daily of Sunday.

The delegates to the grand council of the Y. M. I. wanted to get through their work at the morning session so that they might spend the remainder of the day viewing the city and visiting the vineyards, and therefore met at the early hour of 8 o'clock.

The first business was to complete the consideration of amendments to the constitution. An opening invocation was adopted by the council.

It was decided that where a member becomes a charge upon the municipality or state by reason of some permanent disability or misfortune, that the subordinate council of which he is a member shall not be responsible for any sick benefits for said member.

It is the sense of the council that the board of grand directors secure, if necessary, a uniform regalia for the officers of the council.

Resolutions offered by W. A. Pryal that votes of thanks be given his grace Archbishop Riordan for his address to the council, and to Mrs. Margaret Drew, grand president of the C. L. A. S., were adopted.

A vote of thanks was given the citizens of Fresno for the kindness they showed the officers and members of the grand council during its session in this city. The press of Fresno, Father Garriga and James Gallagher of Y. M. I. No. 64, also came in for votes of thanks.

The report of the committee on the state of the institute showed the order to be in a prosperous condition. Several recommendations of the committee were adopted.

For the next place for holding the next grand council James Kenney proposed San Rafael, and D. J. O'Leary Marysville. The former name was withdrawn, and Marysville chosen by acclamation.

A per capita tax assessment of $1.70 based on a membership of 5000 was adopted. An assessment of 50 cents was levied on all members of the order, assessment to take effect at the time of its adoption.

Rev. Father Garriga appeared before the council and stated that a special mass would be said for the delegates this morning at 9 o'clock.

A letter was read from Bishop Moro, in which the writer expressed his regrets at not being able to be present. This letter was entered upon the minutes of the council.

The committee on mileage reported that the mileage for this council would be $2000.

The election of grand officers was then proceeded with.

Rev. Father O'Neil nominated C. P. Rendon of No. 6 Stockton for grand president. There being no opposition the candidate was elected unanimously.

J. J. Byrne named Rev. Father J. A. Van Nevel of British Columbia for first grand vice president, and the reverend gentleman was elected without opposition.

F. J. Kierce nominated D. J. O'Leary for second grand vice president, and he was elected.

James Kenna placed G. W. Stanley, present grand secretary, in nomination for re-election. He was chosen without opposition.

John Lynch, on motion of D. J. O'Leary, was re-elected grand treasurer.

John O'Donnell of No. 1 San Francisco was elected grand marshal.

The nominees for grand inside sentinel were F. B. Hooson, F. J. Murray and C. J. Walsh. The last named was elected.

O. G. Voss of Montana was chosen outside sentinel by acclamation.

Thirteen names were presented for grand directors. Those chosen were: Frank J. Kierce, Rev. C. O'Neil, James Gallagher, Rev. Father O'Reilly of Madera, James Kenna, W. A. Pryal, Dr. T. H. Morris, John H. Sheehy, A. Krotz, E. J. O'Rourke and J. J. Gildea.

These officers were installed immediately after being elected.

After the council adjourned the delegates went directly to the steps of the courthouse, where they had their photographs taken in a group.

In the evening the delegates to the Grand Council were given a sumptuous banquet at the Grand Central hotel. The banquet hall was beautifully decorated with flags, bunting and palms, and cut flowers ornamented the tables. The menu was an excellent one and was dispatched with gusto. After the feasting came the speaking. Captain C. Chishnlm was the toastmaster.

The first toast, "The United States," was responded to by Henry Clay Hall. He made a very patriotic address, paying a glowing tribute to the country which was not discovered by Columbus.

"The Grand Council" was responded to by C. P. Rendon, the grand president.

"State of California," John Lynch.

"The Y. M. I," J. F. Smith, past grand president. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Smith was presented with a very handsome diamond ring, as a token of esteem from his fellow members of the order. J. H. Dockweiler of Los Angeles made the presentation speech, and Mr. Smith responded feelingly.

Other toasts were responded to as follows:

"Kindred Societies," William A. Bowden.

"Our Visitors," J. J. Byrne of Vancouver, B. C.

"Fresno," Justice W. D. Crichton.

"The Press," Frank H. Short.

"The Ladies," C. J. Welsh of Tacoma.

"The College" was wittily responded to by James Kenny of San Francisco.

"Our Flag," Justice Dante Rinaldo Prince.

"The Catholic Church," Rev. C. E. O'Neal of San Rafael.

"Our Absent Brothers," Grand Secretary G. A. Stanley.

"Branch 64 Y.M.I," Henry Avila.

Remarks by the toastmaster.

The banquet closed with three cheers for Fresno.

RAYMOND.

Items of Interest From the Tourists' Headquarters.

RAYMOND, October 8.—The Republican rally held in Raymond on Wednesday night last was a success in every particular. The attendance was large, the evening was perfect and the dance given by the candidates was as pleasant an affair as was ever held in Raymond.

Upon the arrival of the candidates from Zebra, where the first meeting was held, they found that the old guard of the party had made preparations for a good time. A large hall had been secured and it was neatly decorated with the national colors, evergreens and the pictures of Harrison and Reid.

As the carriage containing the party drove into town they were greeted with the boom of cannon that gave warning to the people that the time for the celebration had arrived.

At dark a huge bonfire was lighted and the people began arriving, many coming ten miles to meet the candidates and hear their speeches.

After the speeches and songs by the jubilee singers the dance began under the supervision of the men who started it to have a good time, and being well seconded by the ladies, the natural result was that everybody said, "Isn't this a fine dance."

Raymond is noted for her pretty girls and married women, and so far as we are able to judge the young men are the equal of any in the county. So taking all of these things into consideration and the very favorable impression made by our candidates, warrants the assertion that Raymond will go Republican for the first time in her history.

Timely Warning.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—I would like to call the attention of the health officer to the condition of the Southern Pacific hotel, which is occupied by certain grades from the K-street school. Is it in a condition to send teachers and children to? Closets, waste pipes, kitchen, etc., are in a dreadful fix—germs enough to kill many more than the falling of the school building would. "Of the two evils choose the least."

M.

A FAREWELL PARTY

GIVEN THURSDAY TO MISS MAE BELLE BENNETT

By Mr. and Mrs. William Coolidge of Fowler—Merry Maskers Enjoy Themselves.

On last Thursday evening there occurred a very pleasant masquerade social at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Coolidge, at Fowler, given in honor of their niece, Miss Mabelle Bennett, who starts for her home in Red Oak, Ia., next week.

The arrival of Evans and Sontag was the first intimation Miss Mabelle had of the social. Ere long the quiet nun, with the bride and the little gypsy fortune teller, were in pleasant conversation with Christopher Columbus, Mother McGinnis and the Rev. Uriah Green of St. Louis. Next to arrive was the New York dude and the black and white domino. Soon we perceived a chilliness and Snow put in her appearance. The Russian Princess, personated by Miss Florence Duey, was conceded to be one of the most unique costumes of the evening.

The unmasking took place at 11 o'clock. Lunch was served, and the remainder of the evening was pleasantly spent in charades, music and games. After singing "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" and wishing Miss Mabelle good-bys and bon voyage, the company dispersed to their several homes.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. William Coolidge, Mrs. and Mrs. E. L. McWhorter, Mrs. H. J. Bennett, the Misses Nettie McWhorter, M. E. McCormack, Nellie Hopper, Etta Stropp, Annie Buckley, Alice Weston, Blanche Decker, Florence Duey, Alice Shepard.

Messrs. Orson Shepard, George McWhorter, Frank and Chester Duey, Fred Weston, Hans Hansen, Ed. Elliott, Clarence Decker, George Griffith, Bernald Hopper, Milo Decker, Charles McCoy, Charles Fautz, Will Ollinger and Joe Bennett.

FIDELLA.

Fowler, October 8.

FROM KINGSBURG.

What Society and Commerce are Doing There.

Special Correspondence of The Republican.

KINGSBURG, October 8.—School opened on Monday with George Cosgrave principal, Mrs. E. W. Pinkley in charge of the intermediate, and Miss Edith Woolsey of the primary rooms. The attendance is very good.

Rev. E. W. Edwards, pastor of the South Methodist church, has been transferred to Visalia. He and his family left for the latter place on Thursday. Their departure was much regretted by their many friends here. Rev. Milligan, lately of Dinuba, will be located here.

Our debating society has commenced its meetings again.

W. D. Bresee spent a few days of last week here on official business.

A. A. Smith and Mrs. J. C. Hennick are among the representatives to the Grand Lodge of Good Templars from this place.

Quite a number went to Selma on Thursday night to hear the truth from Hon. W. W. Bowers.

Mrs. A. A. Smith is in San Francisco.

KINGS BURGHER.

GALLAHORN AND LEDFORD

Will Hold Forth at the Baptist Church Today.

Today will be the last Sunday of Gallahorn and Ledford in this city. Their meetings at the First Baptist church have been attended by the very best results, both in quickening the Christian graces of Christian people and in the conversion of souls. The work has not been confined to what are supposed to be the most susceptible elements of society, but many have been won who are at an age and under the influence of circumstances most difficult to reach with the gospel. Some who were prominent in their opposition to the present organized activities of the church have stood side by side and given their full indorsement to this whole effort and shared in its blessing. Whatever dissent from the teaching of these men there may have been at the beginning, each member seems vieing with another in their approval of the course pursued, whether in doctrine or method.

The subject of this morning presented by the Evangelist will be the "Doctrine of Christian Baptism," as seen in the word of God.

Great numbers gathered last Sabbath to listen to the singing and preaching of these Evangelists. Special seats have been provided and all who desire will have an opportunity to enjoy this last Sabbath in the Evangelistic work.

Lon J. Beauchamp.

He will hold a gospel temperance meeting at the Advent church on Sunday evening, October 16th. He will also address the people of Fresno on Monday and Tuesday evenings following.

Frank Bullard, the Woodland capitalist, is looking after his Fresno interests.

A FOUL MURDER.

William Good Stabbed to the Heart.

HIS STORE WAS ROBBED.

No Clew to the Assassin—The Body Found in a Stubble Field.

Another brutal murder has been added to the record of Fresno county.

It was a deed that had robbery for its inciting motive and the perpetrator is unknown.

The victim was William R. Good, a native of West Virginia, 22 years old. He kept a small store and a postoffice at Tarpey's spur switch, on the line of the San Joaquin Valley railroad, about eight and a half miles from this city.

His body was found in a stubble field yesterday morning about 100 yards west of the store, covered with blood, and with a knife wound in his breast.

Sheriff Hensley and some of his deputies went to the scene of the murder yesterday morning, and made a careful measurement of the murderer's tracks, but no other clew was discovered.

The store was seen open at 10 o'clock on the evening before, an unusually late hour. The lights were burning, and K. G. Malcolmson who drove by saw no one in the place, but did not suspect that anything was wrong.

Early yesterday morning the store was found open, but Good was not there and a search revealed the bloody corpse and the other evidences of a horrible crime.

Arch McGuire was the first witness examined by the coroner's jury in Stephens & Bean's undertaking parlors last night. He drives a butcher wagon for Mr. Burns and arrived at the store at about 5.30 yesterday morning. Several train hands and other friends of the deceased were searching for Good, and the witness was the first one who discovered the corpse. It was lying in a stubble field about 100 yards north of the store. The deceased was lying on his back and was covered with blood.

Charles G. McGregor, a miner, was the next witness. He arrived at the store about 6 o'clock yesterday. The door was open. McGregor knocked, but received no answer to his summons. He looked inside and saw an overturned chair in the back room. He waited awhile until the train arrived and the body was discovered.

K. G. Malcolmson, of Malcolmson's vineyard, drove by the store last Friday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock and again at about 10 o'clock. On the first occasion Good was sitting on the front step by a stranger who who wore a hat of a dirty white color. When Mr. Malcolmson drove by again at about 10 o'clock the light was burning in the store and the front door was open, but nobody was in sight.

Coroner Stephens said that the deceased after he had been stabbed walked out of the back door to the place where he fell dead as was evidenced by his tracks and the blood spots.

Robert E. L. Good, a brother of the deceased and foreman of M. F. Tarpey's vineyard, testified that he owned the store and that his brother was working for him. The till in the left hand counter had been pulled out and several nickels and 10-cent pieces were scattered on the floor.

Opposite the till there were three or four drops of blood on a packing box. There were some blood spots at the back door, and there were blood stains all the way from there to the place where the body was found.

The party discovered the tracks of a No. 7 boot on the far side of the Toll House road alongside the railroad track. They were about five feet apart, and showed that the man who made them was running.

Dr. F. M. Spongle, who made the autopsy, said that the wound had been made with a knife blade about six or six and one-half inches long. The knife entered about three inches above the left nipple near the breast bone, cut one of the ribs, passed through a portion of the lung and cut off the main artery of the heart.

Robert Good, in answer to a question as to the amount of money taken by the murderer, said that $26 20 were found in the pockets of the deceased. About $40 or $60 were missing. The tracks of the murderer were traced about a quarter of a mile south along the Toll House road.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death from a knife wound inflicted by some party or parties unknown.

There is no clue to the murderer.

"Niobe" at the Barton.

W. W. Tillotson, who represents Abbott & Teal's Fantastic American comedy "Niobe," is in town and positively states that the company consists of fifteen people and also carries a carload of scenery, and guarantees that the performance will be exactly the same as at the Baldwin theater, San Francisco, where the company is now playing. They will appear here October 17th.

For Scrofula

"After suffering for about twenty-five years from scrofulous sores on the legs and arms, trying various medical courses without benefit, I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a wonderful cure was the result. Five bottles sufficed to restore me to health."—Bonifacia Lopez, 327 E. Commerce st., San Antonio, Texas.

Catarrh

"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unable to help her, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter's health."—Mrs. Louise Rielle, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

Rheumatism

"For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time."—E. T. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

For all blood diseases, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Cures others, will cure you

DROP IT If in any business not paying you drop it and buy an improved Petaluma Incubator.

MORE MONEY

Can be made in raising chickens than in any other business on the capital invested. A beautiful illustrated Catalogue of Incubators, Brooders and all kinds Chicken Fixings Free.

Agents for Mann's Bone Cutter Necessity Clover Cutter and everything required by poultry raisers.

Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Cal

Send In Your Estimates.

A Campaign of Education

Valuable Premiums

GIVEN AWAY!!

—To Subscribers of the—

DAILY AND WEEKLY

REPUBLICAN

Real Estate
Victor Bicycle
Hunting Outfit
Sewing Machine
Lady's Gold Watch
Gentleman's Gold Watch

A Golden Opportunity for Political Prophets

THE PLAN.

In order to encourage a lively interest in political affairs on the part of the people of Fresno county and Central California, THE REPUBLICAN has decided to offer a number of very valuable premiums to those of its subscribers who can most correctly estimate the result of the November election.

One Quarter Acre Lot

THE FIRST

And most valuable Premium will go to the subscriber naming the next President of the United States and making the closest estimate of the popular plurality. This premium is one Quarter Acre Lot in Florence Addition.

Florence Addition adjoins Fresno City on the south, between Kanta Clara and Elm avenues, is well built up and on the line of the proposed Electric Railway. Lots are selling in the neighborhood for $920 and $300 each.

2 Lots in Sanger Heights

The Second and Third Premiums

Will be awarded to the two subscribers who name the next President of the United States and give the electoral majority. Should more than two subscribers name the next President and estimate correctly the electoral majority, the two responding earliest will be awarded the premiums. The Second and Third Premiums consist of two lots, Nos. 21 and 22, in block 179 of Sanger Heights, close to the Sanger school house. Lots valued at $225 each.

Victor Credenda Bicycle

The Fourth Premium

Will be awarded to the subscriber whose estimate comes nearest to the plurality for Presidential electors in the State of California and who states which set of electors will carry the state. This Premium is an elegant new Victor Credenda Bicycle, valued at $85. This is a thoroughly reliable Safety Bicycle, guaranteed by the Overman Wheel company. The winner will have the privilege of selecting either Ladies' or Gentleman's pattern. Catalogue may be seen at Bishop & Greeley's, opposite REPUBLICAN office.

White Sewing Machine

The Fifth Premium

Will be awarded to the subscriber whose estimate comes nearest to the plurality given in Fresno county for Presidential electors, and who states which set of electors will carry the county. The Premium is a new "White" Sewing Machine, the best made, in Hungarian ash, with all attachments. Value $70.

Hunting Outfit.

The Sixth Premium

Will be awarded to the subscriber who names the next Sheriff of Fresno county and estimates most closely his majority. The Premium is a Hunting Outfit, consisting of one Fulper Shotgun double barrel, breech loading, fine twist barrels, side snap, 10-gauge, choke bored and reinforced breech. One United Sharpe wood cleaning rod, nickle plated tips. Reloading tools. One Victoria gun cover, lined throughout, leather capped with handle and sling. One brown canvas hunting coat, six pockets and sleeves. Twenty five brass shells, best quality. Value $60. The outfit may be seen at Warnekros', Pioneer Gun, Store, Fiske building, Mariposa street.

Lady's Gold Watch.

The Seventh Premium.

Will be awarded to the subscriber naming the successful candidate for County Clerk of Fresno county and estimating most closely his majority. This premium is a Lady's Gold Watch, valued at $35. It is on exhibition at Peters' Jewelry Store, J street.

Gentleman's Gold Watch.

The Eighth Premium

Will be awarded to the subscriber naming the successful candidate for Count Recorder of Fresno county and estimating most closely his majority. This premium is a Gentleman's Gold Watch, valued at $35.

Hammock Cart.

Special Premium.

A special Premium has been added to the list of REPUBLICAN Election Estimate Awards.

It will be given to the subscriber naming the next United States Senator from California and making closest estimate as to political complexion of both houses of the next Legislature.

It is a new Hammock Cart, which possesses all the advantages of a buggy and has positively no shaft motion. Durably constructed, safe, handy and elegant. Value $80

CONDITIONS.

No subscriber to receive more than one premium. Stockholders and employes of THE REPUBLICAN debarred from participation.

Subscribers who take part in the contest must be paid up, on Daily to November 1, 1892, or on Weekly for one year in advance of date of making estimate.

New subscribers to Daily, who hand in estimates after July 1st must prepay for six months.

The contest to close on November 1, 1892. Premiums to be awarded immediately on receipt of official returns.

Fresno Republican Publishing Co

FRESNO, CAL.

Republican Premium Contest.

Fresno, Cal.....1892.

The undersigned subscriber to The ..... Republican, having prepaid subscription charges to ..... 189.., makes the following estimates as to result of November Election.

1. For President of United States .....
Popular plurality.....

2 and 3. For President of United States .....
.....Electoral majority .....

4. For President of United States.....
Plurality in State of California.....

5. For President of United States.....
Plurality in Fresno County.....

6. For Sheriff of Fresno County .....
Majority.....

7. For County Clerk.....
Majority.....

8 For Recorder.....
Majority.....

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

Aggressive Campaign of the Republicans.

DEMOCRATS NEARLY HOPELESS.

Mordecai's Silence on the County Government Act—Where the Responsibility Lies.

The Republicans of this county are making their campaign with a vim that is in surprising and gratifying contrast with their campaigns of past years. Their taking the aggressive was the first surprise they gave the Democratic bosses and ring, and this surprise was succeeded by alarm when they saw that the Republicans were persevering in this course and the effect it was having upon the voters. It is stating nothing but the truth to say that the Republicans are making the taxpayers' fight, and it is this that has caused the defection of so many Democrats and decided them to assist the Republicans in breaking the power of the county ring. The record of the ring and bosses has been given in plain, unvarnished words, and their failure to successfully refute the charges has had the effect of alienating many voters from their party. The attempt to deny this on the part of the Democratic press is an insult to the intelligence of the large body of Democratic voters, who know that the allegations of the Republican speakers are true and thoroughly susceptible of proof.

* * *

Nor can the sincerity of the Republicans' solicitude for the taxpayers be questioned. The abominable county government act will not go into effect until next January, and the Republicans that will be elected in November will be the first to reap its benefits. Yet, the Republican nominees for the legislature have pledged themselves to do the utmost to have the objectionable section relating to Fresno county amended and the other Republican nominees indorse this intention. What could there be fairer than this? Now, let us consider the standpoint of the Democratic leaders on this question. Have they had the manhood to acknowledge that their chief and those officials who assisted him in saddling the oppressive provisions of the act upon the taxpayers of this county did a grievous wrong? Did not, on the contrary, the Democratic county central committee virtually indorse the act by boldly coming forward and offering to defend it? Have not the speakers sent out by the Democratic county committee been defending the act? Is there a taxpayer in the county, no matter of what party, so indifferent to his own interests as to indorse the act and its defenders? If not, can they conscientiously vote for those who were responsible for it? Let those who still waver give all this their earnest consideration and they can come to but one conclusion—that is, to support those who are pledged to give them relief.

* * *

The Democratic bosses, ring and hangers-on have been rendered frantic by the damaging onslaughts of the Republicans and have either lost their heads or become the prey of consuming melancholy. Their answer to Republican argument consists of vituperation and covert threats, and this offensive method of political warfare is practised from the lowest henchman to his foremost boss. The Expositor is also showing a strong disposition to adopt the same tactics, and where it formerly hurled its invective and venom at the "Free Companions" it now threatens to use these weapons upon those who assisted it in overcoming them. It impudently distorts a reference to a yellow dog made by a Republican speaker, but prudently disregards the filthy manner in which the same yellow dog was made to serve the oratorical purpose of Democratic speakers.

* * *

To assume that Mr. Mordecai is on such a high plane that it is unnecessary for him to give his views on the county government act to the taxpayers, or that it would be an insult to ask him to exert himself, in the event of his re-election to the assembly, to have the iniquitous measure repealed, is unduly exalting that very pleasant and honorable gentleman. The taxpayers know, indeed, that he voted against it and many of them, perhaps, believe he will, if elected, do his best to have it repealed, but they would feel much more satisfied if Mr. Mordecai would boldly announce his intention to do this. I have it on good authority that Mr. Mordecai's heart is not in this campaign and that he would much rather have had some one else run in his place. He proposed not long ago to withdraw his name from the ticket, and if this proposition had been acceded to the Democratic campaign fund of this county would have been bigger by $500. The managers were shrewd enough to see, however, that to permit Mordecai to withdraw would be to injure the Democratic prospects more than the $500 could remedy and Mr. Mordecai was prevailed upon to remain in the fight. The disappointing thing is not that Mr. Mordecai remains in the field, but that he has permitted himself to be silenced, for it is not likely he would remain silent on such an important matter as the county government act of his own will. The question is, who is doing the gagging? Mr. Mordecai, by the way, is among those who believe it was a mistake for the county central committee to pose as a defender of the act under discussion.

* * *

I believe that Senator Goucher, while not denying his responsibility for the provisions of the county government act relating to Fresno county, yet endeavored after a manner to shift it to the shoulders of the Republican legislature. THE REPUBLICAN has maintained that while the legislature was culpable in a certain degree, the representatives from the various districts were really responsible for the several provisions relating to those districts, for they drafted them themselves. The legislature passed the act as a body, but did not create it as such. A gentleman who returned a few days ago from Sacramento visited the office of the secretary of state while there and took the opportunity to look at the original bill. Upon turning to the provisions affecting this county he observed that half of them were written by Senator Goucher and that all of them were signed by him. The section providing that the act should go into effect immediately after its passage seems also to have been the result of Senator Goucher's forethought, at least it was written by the senator. The supreme court's afterthought, however, knocked this section into a cocked hat, if you'll excuse the figure.

* * *

If Mr. George Moore, jailor at the county jail, treats only Republican reporters the way he does, Sheriff Hensley should promote him. If he conducts himself offensively toward other people as well, the sheriff should think seriously of asking Mr. Moore to try to make himself less odious. A few days ago THE REPUBLICAN contained a statement that proved to have been erroneous. Moore considered himself injured thereby, but did not come to THE REPUBLICAN office to ask for a correction. He waited until the court reporter of this paper appeared at the jail on his regular rounds and asked the reporter if he had written the article. The reporter had not and so stated. Upon this Moore willfully, with malice aforethought and without authority of law, and against the consent of the reporter, said in a boisterous, disorderly and violent manner that the man who did write it was a ——— ——— and that he would smash his ——— ——— mouth. Mr. Moore omitted the adjective "yellow," which causes me to doubt his Democracy. He should be catechised on this point.

* * *

If there is no political capital in McWhirter's death why have the Democratic candidates been so industriously working the suicide theory, and why have their hangers-on taken up the refrain and shock sensitive ears with their cacophonic ululations. That no arrest has yet been made shows that the assassins must have planned their escape as well as the murder, and if an incident that has come to my knowledge is true the authorities are in some degree responsible for the assassins' success in eluding capture. The incident referred to is this: A few days after the McWhirter inquest Detective Bury, employed by the Lord knows whom, was permitted by the authorities to take the marked pistol found on the McWhirter premises to San Francisco with the ostensible intention of finding where it was sold and to whom. With the real intention, as many believe, to find out whether it had been sold to McWhirter. It has been the general opinion that Burr was employed to aid in gathering facts that would sustain the suicide theory, and the fact that he was allowed by Assistant District Attorney Welch to keep the pistol two weeks or more, while many of the local officers were refused its custody for even a day, strengthens the suspicion. If the detective or detectives employed by the bereaved family have been permitted the use of the pistol for the purpose of discovering where it was bought and who bought it, I have not been able to find out the fact. Why should one detective be shown such partiality—a detective, too, whose theory has been discredited by the evidence given at the coroner's inquest and by the verdict based thereon? Is it really so important that the suicide theory should be established?

* * *

It seems to me as if this circumstance may be a preliminary to that sensation the "suicidists" are to spring on the public, which I mentioned some time ago. Matters cannot be going very smoothly, however, or we should have had it before this. The scheme, I have been told, includes an attempt to blacken McWhirter's character, but I have been unable to find out any of the details. Decency would demand that the dead be permitted to rest in peace. There has been no disposition on the part of Republicans to take advantage of McWhirter's assassination and the Democratic bosses and their hangers-on should not find it necessary to keep alive the silly suicide theory. JUSTICE.

NOT GRADY'S FIND.

Two Schoolboys Claim to Have Discovered the Dynamite.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: I see in your paper this morning that Policeman Grady discovered a lot of dynamite, giant powder, etc., under the old slaughter-house east of town. The item is true except in one or two things. The dynamite, etc., was not found by the policeman but the undersigned schoolboys, who found it while looking for duck eggs. As soon as we found it we went to the house of the policeman and told him about it. He went with us and stood at a safe distance while we crawled under the house and pulled the terrible explosives out for him.

For this he gave us two-bits apiece and told us to keep mum.

We write this because we are entitled to the credit which this great policeman has claimed for himself. Respectfully yours, KENNETH BAILLIE,
HERBY SMITH.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market.

Marion Harland

Author of "Common Sense in the Household."

REBELLION.

The Triangle's Fire Department in Arms.

A REVOLUTIONARY AMENDMENT.

Volunteer Firemen Wish to Resume the Privilege of Electing Their Officers.

The members of the Fresno Volunteer Fire department will hold a meeting next Saturday night, at which meeting it is proposed to offer some radical amendments to the constitution. The most important of these is one providing that the chief engineer and the first and second assistants shall be elected by the members of the fire department and approval of the city trustees. In case of a vacancy or the failure or refusal of the trustees to approve of the choice of the department a new election shall be held by the members of the fire department and the successful candidates at the election will be presented to the board of city trustees for approval and appointment.

Certain prominent members of Engine Company No. 2 are said to favor the proposed amendment.

This appears to be taking the back track, and much curiosity has been evinced as to how the Triangle will take the proposition. They decided some months ago that the volunteer firemen had not the right to elect their own officers.

The Triangle declared at that time, and since, that only the board of trustees had authority to appoint the paid officers of the department.

Hence it will be perceived that the proposed amendment is revolutionary, for it will be an invitation to the Triangle to eat crow.

It is believed, however, that Bert Alford is not violently opposed to the amendment.

It is proposed to hold the election in November and to have the new officers take their seats in December.

The Triangle is indeed falling when its own fire department rebels against it.

The dull thud is not far off.

PROHIBITION NOTES.

The Campaign Beginning to Become Very Lively.

The Prohibitionists held two large and enthusiastic meetings last Saturday night, one at Easton, addressed by H. Clay Needham, and the other at Reedley, addressed by Prof. G. D. Hines of Selma and M. B. Harris.

Lou J. Beauchamp's series of meetings begin at Fowler Saturday night, October 15th. The following Sunday, Monday and Tuesday he speaks at Fresno in the Advent church.

Prof. G. D. Hines and M. B. Harris will address the people of Mendocino at the school house Tuesday night, October 18th. They will speak at Fowler Thursday night in the I.O.G.T. hall. The Fresno colony quartet will furnish music at Fowler.

J. G. Wright of Reedley, Prohibition nominee for the assembly in the Sixty-third District, and Rev. Bander have already made arrangements for meetings at the following points: Squaw Valley, Clark's Valley, Dunlap, Big Sandy, Letcher, Toll House, Polleky, Sanger, Raymond, Watt's Valley. A quartet to furnish music will be present at most of these appointments.

The Prohibition executive committee has appointed B. H. Hoag to arrange for Beauchamp's two weeks in the county. J. G. Wright of Reedley is to arrange for the meetings in the Sixty-third assembly district, to be addressed by Rev. Bander and himself. E. Dudley of Selma will arrange appointments in the southern part of the county for Prof. G. D. Hines and M. B. Harris. The county chairman, M. B. Harris, will fix dates and places of meeting for W. W. Wharton, nominee for the assembly in the Sixty-second District and the Fresno colony quartet, and also make appointments for W. W. Gordon, W. H. Martin, J. C. Lynn, T. R. Bowles and I. A. Gaither, who will each make several speeches in the county.

BIGELOW'S MISSION.

The Great Interviewer After Evans and Sontag Again.

Henry Bigelow, who wrote for the San Francisco Examiner a very interesting account of an interview alleged to have been had by him with Evan and Sontag, arrived in Fresno last Wednesday at midnight.

He did not register in any of the hotels, but after partaking of a light $4-lunch in one of the "oyster-open-all-night" restaurants, went to the Grand Central stables, on J street, and hired a two-seated buggy.

He left the stable at 2.30 o'clock yesterday morning and was seen in Centerville a few hours later.

Some of the amateur detectives in Fresno and one or two professionals believed that Mr. Bigelow had gone to get a genuine interview with the suspected train robbers, but they did not follow him to see where the robbers were.

They believe that Evans and Sontag, tired of dodging about in the mountains, have made up their minds to go to San Francisco and deliver themselves to the authorities there. It is believed also that they can secure competent attorneys who will succeed in obtaining for them a change of venue to San Francisco.

There was much stir among the constabulary and detectives in this city last night, and it was reported that the outlaws were expected to start on the 2.25 train this morning for the Bay city, but if they came they were not discovered.

AN EXPLANATION

Made by Chloe Bradway's Brother-in-Law.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—In your issue of the 13th is a statement of Chloe Bradway's testimony in the trial of Frank Brown for abduction, in which she is reported as saying that she wanted to get away because her sister and brother-in-law made it so unpleasant for her to remain at home. Now, as she has three married sisters and three brothers-in-law, and I being one of the brothers-in-law, I will assume that my wife and myself are the parties referred to in her testimony, and desire to inform your readers that the truth is this:

My wife is the only sister with whom Chloe can get along at all, and as to myself, Chloe will not state to any person that I ever mistreated her in any manner, but, on the contrary, I have always been her friend and tried to advise her rightly, and never treated her with unkindness in any respect. The fact is Chloe would be in a much better light before the public today, and the disgraceful court proceedings would never have been, if the influence and advice of myself and wife had been heeded.

Very respectfully, JACK SHAFFER.

Fresno, October 13.

THE SEWER BONDS.

Estimate of City Engineer Etter on the Work.

The city trustees have announced their intention at their next meeting on Monday night to pass an ordinance calling for a special election for the issue of $75,000 bonds to complete the present sewer system.

The following is the estimate of City Engineer Etter of the cost of the proposed work.

Monterey street—5150 feet 8-inch pipe, 3840 feet 10-inch, 1450 feet 14-inch. Total cost, $12,056.

Santa Clara street—3270 feet 8-inch pipe. Total cost, $3523.

Mono street—3600 feet 8-inch pipe, 1760 feet 10 inch, 3640 feet 12-inch. Total cost, $11,860.

Kern street—1670 feet 8-inch pipe. Total cost, $1595.

Stanislaus street—1490 feet 8-inch pipe, 3050 feet 10-inch pipe. Total cost, $6292.

North city limit and Yolo street—5150 feet, 10 inch pipe; 4630 feet, 12 inch; total cost, $15,221; grand total $50,547.

The cost of flushing apparatus, etc., is set down in a lump sum at $25,000.

No provision has been made for laterals and the citizens will be required, as heretofore, to pay for them.

It is not likely that the project will receive two-thirds of all the votes cast. Sewers are needed, but it is not believed that the taxpayers will be willing to allow the Triangle to handle $75,000.

THE FERRY DEPOT.

A Correspondent Inquires About the Amendment.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—It is a matter of surprise to many that the independent press should be silent in reference to the infamy sought to be perpetrated in the proposed depot fund to be voted on at the next election. Papers that ordinarily do not hesitate to condemn a public steal are as dumb as an oyster in references to this. THE REPUBLICAN has always been found to be opposed to open or covert robbery, and this community looks to it (for where else can they look?) to expose this scheme for plundering the people, solely for the benefit of a corporation which refuses to pay its just obligations. Why should the rest of the state build San Francisco a depot anyway? I hope to see the independent press take up this matter. Of course no aid in opposition can be expected from sheets that wear the railroad collar, of which class this section is, unfortunately, not free. PEDRO.

KNOCKED DOWN.

ENGINE NO. 1 COLLIDES WITH AN INDIAN.

Jim Rassley Struck by the Pole and Seriously Cut and Bruised.

A false alarm of fire was sent by telephone to the central office last night at about 7.30 o'clock and the fire department proceeded to the Home Packing company, on J street, south, only to find that there was no fire.

The person who caused the alarm said something that sounded like "fire!" but he afterwards explained that it was something else he had said.

As engine No. 1 was approaching the crossing of Mariposa and J streets an Indian named Jim Rassley, who had waited at Chisholm & Jones' corner for the hook and ladder truck to go by, started to go across the street. He was struck by the pole of the engine and was knocked down. His leg was struck by the wheel, but he was not run over. His right foot was badly cut and he sustained several severe bruises. The only wonder is that many people have not been killed owing to the manner in which the engine horses of No. 1 have been galloped through the crowded streets.

F. HAMMOND ON TRIAL

Charged With the Murder of Tom Brown, an Indian.

The trial of Frank Hammond, an Indian, charged with the murder of another Indian named Tom Brown, began in Judge Holmes' court yesterday. Following is the jury:

T. B. Cargile, C. J. M. Klette, T. L. Reel, John Lindsey, J. R. Austin, J. F. Harris, J. F. Bates, James Cottle, C. Boles, Adam Adelebach, William Shaw, George Cranmer.

Several months ago a number of Indians who had been shearing sheep at Madera started for their homes in the foothills. On the day following one of them, Tom, Brown, was found dead in the road with a cut in his forehead and a bruise on the head. Two Indians named Charley and Johnson claimed to have seen Hammond and his brother fighting Tom Brown, but they stated they had not seen any killing.

The Hammond brothers deny that they killed Brown, or that they fought with him, alleging that they were six miles distant at the time they are said to have been seen with Brown. They say that some enemies of Brown killed him and that they laid the blame on them, the Hammond boys. A number of Indians were in court watching the trial. An interpreter was necessary in order to get the testimony of the Indian witnesses.

ITEMS FROM FOWLER.

Social and Other Notes From That Live Burg.

FOWLER, October 9.—Mr. Weslie Smith has returned home from Salinas, where she has been visiting relatives.

J. S. Manley is amusing himself these days by shooting cats. He is a bad man with a gun.

We are told that a quiet wedding took place the other night at 12 o'clock at Judge Emerson's place. The happy ones are Charles Berkland and Miss Ella Sherwood. Strange things will happen in the dead hour of the night. We wish them a long and happy life.

Harry St. George came to town Sunday from Pine Ridge. He reports things as being very quiet at the toll house at present.

Born—To the wife of L. H. Norris, a son, October 11th.

Rev. G. C. Giffin returned from an extended vacation to the coast Saturday evening. ROSE LEAF.

Card From Wright D. Breese.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN, — Having been asked by a number of the electors of the sixty-second assembly district to define my position with reference to the present county government act, I beg leave to state that after careful consideration of the subject, in my opinion, the evils of the present law arise in a great measure from the large number of classes of counties in the state, there being fifty-three classes and fifty-four counties. It appears to me that the constitutional provision for the classification of counties did not contemplate that each county should constitute a class. That where such is the case, as in the present county government act, the provisions for the salaries of county officers are largely the result of the designs of the men who represent the several counties in the legislature.

If the number of classes of counties were reduced one-half there would be only an average of about two counties to a class. The number of officers provided for each county should be made to correspond to the volume of business. The salaries provided should be simply reasonable compensation for efficient services.

In our own county reduction in the amount of salary paid, as provided by the new county government act is, I think, clearly necessary and in some instances the number of officers should also be reduced.

If elected I will exert every effort to secure retrenchment in the expenditure of the county's money and particularly the needed reforms referred to.

Very respectfully,
WRIGHT D. BREESE.

PROTECTION.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THAT INTERESTING QUESTION.

An Extract From Anderson's School History of the United States on the Subject.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Any American who has ever read the history of his country knows that a protective tariff such as the McKinley bill provides is an absolute necessity for the maintenance of this government without burdening the people with over-taxation. It is an undisputed fact that we must have money to "run" the government properly. How are you going to get it? Are you going to tax the Americans for the whole amount and let the foreigner take away our market, or are you going to release us and make the foreigner who would take away our markets help pay some of the expenses too?

We can raise any amount of money by taxing our people, but if we can tax the foreigners for the privilege of selling their wares in our markets I think we ought to do it.

But here is the rub. The Democrats say that the consumer pays the tariff and the Republicans say the foreigner pays it. Now, who is right?

But you need not take my word for the fact that the Republican party is right. Go with me to the history of our country and let us take the periods when the Republicans were in power, or at least, when the vital principle now advocated by the Republican party was in force.

Every American knows, or at least ought to know, what Alexander Hamilton's opinion on this issue was.

Now, let's take the period of 1828. Anderson's school history of the United States, on page 224 says:

"The subject of domestic manufactories engaged a large share of President Adams' attention. In 1828 a law was passed imposing heavy duties upon certain imported articles, the object being not only to collect a revenue, but to encourage and protect the manufacture of such articles in this country. John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, vice president of the United States, had been the most active and the most zealous of the early advocates of this doctrine, while Daniel Webster of Massachusetts was its leading opponent.

"Then the south began to manufacture the cotton it raised instead of sending it to the north, and thence having it transported to England in Yankee ships. A new vision unfolded itself to New England. If the south could prosper by running factories why could not the north? Cotton mills accordingly were planted in New England and they flourished, for the dull, unintelligent slave labor of the south could not compete with the skillful, enterprising free labor of the north. What followed is apparent. In a little while the north became the advocate of a protective tariff; the south the opponent. So, too, legislation has changed, and we have since had the day when the first protective tariff was called into existence (1816) to the present time (1879), numerous tariffs, some having for their special object protection, others revenue, and still, with all our varied experience, we have not reached a definite, permanent policy on this subject."

The last sentence could be left out and we would have the whole thing in a nutshell.

Let's have more rational reasoning when we consider the tariff. The short extract from Anderson's history tells you the facts of the case as plainly as you need to be told. You can never come to a satisfactory conclusion by contradicting one another. Rather ponder in silence and compare the cases; let your conscience tell you what to do and then you are all right, provided you are not prejudiced. PETER F. A.

H. G. MACON INSOLVENT.

A List of His Liabilities and Assets.

Horace G. Macon, a farmer, filed a petition in the superior court yesterday asking to be declared an insolvent debtor. His assets amount to personal property of the value of $200, which is exempt from execution. His liabilities are as follows:

G. H. Woods, Selma	$ 204 50
John Murray, Borden	154 00
William Nelson, Fresno	100 00
Yee Choong & Co., Borden	300 00
C. E. Elmore, Borden	140 00
Cargile Tumbaugh Co., Madera	41 00
S. Preston, Madera	45 00
C. Saxe, Madera	30 00
Hilmer & Co., Madera	20 65
J. Crouch, Madera	22 50
S. Macon, Borden	30 00
Arthur Preston, Madera	10 00
D. A. Neighbors, Madera	12 00
McOre & Childs, Madera	5 00
R. L. Davis, Madera	30 00
A. Weilheimer, Fresno	13 50
J. M. Cobb, Pollasky	60 00
James M. Smythe, Madera	11 00
W. S. Chapman, San Francisco	10 00
B. H. Paul, Fresno	50 00
W. H. McKenzie, Fresno	40 00
Bank of Madera, Madera	500 00
Fred Barcroft, Madera	25 00
C. A. Dworack, Madera	7 00
Total	$1,921 15

ANOTHER MURDER.

An Indian Stabbed to Death at Stevenson's Mill.

Mr. Bulone, proprietor of the Armory stables, returned from Stevenson's mill yesterday and reported a serious affray among whites and Indians in front of the store at that place last Sunday night.

The trouble started with a drunken row and ended with the stabbing and killing of an Indian named Old Joaquin. The body was taken away yesterday morning on an old roan horse by some bucks and squaws, who mourned with the vociferation in which the savage bereavement is usually expressed.

Another Indian, whose name was not learned, was cut and otherwise mutilated but was not killed.

Sure Cure for Piles.

Itching piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form as well as blind, bleeding or protruding, yield at once to Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on parts effected, absorbs tumors, allays itching and effects a permanent cure. 50 cents. Druggists or mail. Circulars free. Dr. Bosanko, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Smith Bros., druggists.

A Great Liver Medicine.

Dr. Gunn's Improved Liver Pills are a sure cure for sick headache, bilious complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, costiveness, torpid liver, etc. These pills insure perfect digestion, correct the liver and stomach, regulate the bowels, purify and enrich the blood and make the skin clear. They also produce a good appetite and invigorate and strengthen the entire system by their tonic action. They only require ONE PILL FOR A DOSE, and never gripe or sicken. Sold at 25 cents a box by Smith Bros., druggists.

Saved From Death by Onions.

There has no doubt been more lives of children saved from death in croup or whooping cough by the use of onions than by any other known remedy. Our mothers used to make poultices of them, or a syrup, which was always effectual in breaking up a cough or cold. [Dr. Gunn's Onion Syrup is made by combining a few simple remedies with it which make it more effective as a medicine and destroys the taste and odor of the onion 50 cents. Sold by Smith Bros., druggists.

HIGH SCHOOL SENATE.

They Decide in Favor of the Appropriation Bill.

On account of the tottering condition of the high school building, the high school senate held their last night's meeting in the Y.M.C.A. hall.

The subject of debate was the appropriation bill. Senator Hughes opened the debate in favor of the bill and was followed by Senators Olney, King, Misner and others in the affirmative.

The negative was led by Senators Mott and Ellis.

At the close of the arguments the vote of the judges was nine for and six against the bill.

A NEW CORPORATION.

The Raymond Granite Company Files Articles.

In the county clerk's office yesterday the Raymond Granite company filed articles for incorporation. The principal place of business of the corporation is in Oakland and the term for which it is to last, fifty years. The capital stock is $200,000, all of which has been subscribed by the five directors.

The directors and the sums subscribed by them are as follows:

F. E. Knowles, Oakland	$148,000
Abel Hosmer, Oakland	148,000
Wm. R. Hosmer, Oakland	1500
James C. Martin, Oakland	1000
D. C. Knowles, Raymond	1500

UNIFORM RANK.

Knights of Pythias Organization in the Second Regiment.

A division of the Uniform Rank of the K. of P., to be known as Wawona Dision No. 1, second regiment, will be instituted in Fresno next Thursday night. An election of officers was held last night and the following gentlemen were elected: Captain, R. R. Murray; first lieutenant, L. Parks; second lieutenant, N. P. Justy; recorder, J. G. Ashman; treasurer, W. W. Ruble.

The installation will be instituted by Captain E. C. Dunn, and starts out with a charter membership of forty.

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.

Another Church Organized in Selma Yesterday.

The Christian church of Selma has filed articles of incorporation in the office of the county clerk.

The purposes for which it is formed are "to acquire and hold church property, to aid in preaching the gospel to every creature and the conversation of the world to Christ."

The trustees for the first year are five, as follows: M. Snyder, Selma; A. A. Rowell, Selma; W. W. Williams, Bart Sims, Selma, and L. D. Scott, Clifton, California.

Politics at Fowler.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Fowler was held at Good Templar's hall last night by the Republicans.

The speakers were Dr. Youcey, Sam Hines, Dr. A. J. Pedlar, W. A. Shepherd and Eli Henderson were also present.

Never before was there ever so much enthusiasm displayed in this place, and cheer after cheer greeted the disciples of protection.

After the speaking the hall was cleared of chairs and everybody indulged in dancing.

Sharp vs. Bernhard.

The trial of the case of Craigie Sharp Jr. vs. Annie E. Bernhard et al., a suit to quiet title to the American addition, began in department one of the superior court desterday. Judge Holmes being disqualified from sitting in the case, Judge Law of Merced had consented to sit in his place. W. D. Tupper and H. H. Welsh represent the plaintiff, H. C. Tupper the minor defendants and Frank H. Short the defendant, P. H. Monaghan. The case involves considerable property and will be hard fought.

Bayley Sentenced.

J. M. Bayley, convicted of forgery, came before Judge Holmes yesterday for sentence. His attorney, S. J. Hinds, moved for a new trial on the usual statutory grounds, but the motion was denied. Judge Holmes then sentenced Bayley to serve three years in Folsom prison, making the penalty light, as it was Bayley's first offense.

DEBT FUNDING.

Two of the proposed constitutional amendments which will be submitted to the people on November 8th will evidently be defeated unless stronger reasons can be shown in favor of their adoption than have yet been advanced. One is the amendment known as the San Francisco depot act, and the other is the proposition to fund the state debt. In a circular issued from the office of the secretary of state facts are set forth which show clearly that the state would receive no benefit by the adoption of the funding act. Among other things the circular says:

The debt of California all told amounts to $2,528,500, divided as follows: University fund, $751,000; common school fund, $1,626,500; bonds in private hands, $251,000.

If the debt were of the ordinary kind, this act would, perhaps, not call for criticism. But it will be seen that the state practically owes most of the debt to herself. The whole sum owed to outsiders is but $251,000, which needs to be extinguished or refunded. The state treasury has now in it $3,400,000. The bonds in private hands should be paid off out of the surplus in the treasury, and not refunded at all. It cannot be claimed as good financial sense to pay interest at even four per cent., when it can be stopped at once by using a surplus in the treasury to pay the principal. It will not embarrass the finances of the state in the slightest degree to extinguish this part of the debt when it falls due, but will be a saving to the state, or an act of economy.

The balance of the debt belongs, as I have said, to the common school and State University funds. It is well known that the schools of the state get no more support than they ought. If the old 6 per cent bonds are exchanged for 4 per cents, the state will be obliged to make up the other 2 per cent by direct taxation, which is no gain to the people at all. The interest money now paid on these bonds is paid by the people to themselves. It is like taking money from one pocket and putting it in another. So long as the common schools must be supported, the simpler the means and the less laws on the subject, the better. There is no simpler mode than that of paying interest on the bonds already existing. It avoids the numerous items of expense of engraving new bonds, and advertising, to say nothing of other laws and other costs of raising a balance by direct taxation to support the schools.

As an increased expense to the taxpayers is apparently the only important effect of this amendment, it will be just as well to make the vote against it unanimous.

Mrs. Annie L. Diggs will address the people at Central colony hall on Sunday evening. Her subject will be "The Home and the Nation."

The Women's Christian Temperance union will hold a round the world missionary temperance meeting today at the Baptist church at 3 p.m. The meeting will begin with a Bible reading. Subject, "The New Command and the New Song."

FRESNO JUSTICE.

ALFRED E. HUNT ALLOWED TO GO AWAY.

The Man Who Shot His Wife Not Arrested and Not Placed Under Bonds.

Alfred E. Hunt, the car inspector who shot his wife and himself a few days ago, has been taken to Oakland for medical treatment.

Strange as it may appear, no complaint has been filed against him and he was not placed under bonds to answer for his attempt to murder his wife.

Deputy District Attorney Welch said yesterday that Hunt was removed by permission of the district attorney's office and that his friends had promised to keep the district attorney informed as to his whereabouts.

This peculiar method of dispensing justice and reprieving criminals was severely commented upon by all those who heard of it yesterday. There seems to be no valid reason why a man who had attempted to commit murder should be allowed to go out of the county without bonds, sick or well. The man who is handy with a gun needs no such encouraging treatment in Fresno county.

BURNED OUT.

Chinatown Ladies and Gentlemen Lose Their Rooms.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last night a coal oil lamp was upset in the lodging house of Dutch Fannie, a few doors south of Mollie Livingston's "palace," and in a short time the one-story wooden building was in flames. The fire destroyed that house, together with the one-story ladies' boarding house south of it and another north of it. The houses were the property of Robert Hamilton.

Owing to the fact that some freight cars blockaded the crossings of Fresno and Kern streets on the reservation, the fire engines were obliged to make a considerable detour, thereby losing much valuable time.

There is no doubt that had it not been for this impediment the fire would have been confined to Dutch Fannie's house and the two other buildings would have been saved.

Engine No. 1 sat at the hydrant near the gas works, but its line of hose did not get near enough to the fire to throw any water on it until additional hose had been obtained. Engine No. 2 promptly attacked the fire in the rear with a strong stream and succeeded in saving Mollie's palace and the building south of it.

The loss will not exceed $2000.

CHLOE'S ABDUCTOR.

Frank Brown, the Centerville Don Juan, on Trial.

The trial of Frank Brown, charged with the abduction of Chloe Bradway, was begun in Judge Holmes' department of the superior court yesterday. As the testimony was expected to be of such a nature as to demoralize any but the lawyers, clerk of the court, court stenographer and the bailiff, all other persons were excluded from the court room.

This is the second trial of the case and will probably be the last. The evidence is about the same as was introduced at the former trial, of which THE REPUBLICAN gave a resume at the time.

Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Bradway, Rosa Santell and Constable Warren Hill testified. The testimony of the Bradways was, of course, against the defendant, making him out an ingrate.

Rosa Santell is the keeper of a disreputable house in Tulare and she testified that Brown came there with Chloe and rented a room for the night. Constable Hill testified as to the capture of the runaway pair.

Chloe is known to have bestowed her affections rather promiscuously and at the former trial gave evidence which one would think would have secured Brown's acquittal. R. B. Terry is defending and E. D. Edwards and George Warlow prosecuting.

THE PLAY.

The Safe Cracking Exhibition Attracted a Large Crowd.

"The Stowaway" drew a fair house last night, albeit the political contest the previous night had taxed the endurance of the public to the utmost, yet any pastime akin to safe cracking or train robbing will draw a fair audience in Fresno when loftier pursuits would fail. The play was well mounted and every detail carefully worked out, and the audience—although a little panicky in consequence of a fire alarm and a pickaninny darkey who got himself arrested just outside the entrance—was appreciative and enthusiastic.

The troupe is above the average, both in appearance and skill, and deserved the hearty applause it received. The opera house is still the pride of Fresno and the new lessee, with the assistance of local manager Horack, will look to it that the standard of excellence is maintained throughout.

Bayly Found Guilty.

The third trial of J. M. Bayly, charged with forgery, resulted in his conviction. His attorneys worked hard to secure his acquittal, but the prosecution had strengthened its case with additional evidence and the jury found him guilty. He will be sentenced tomorrow morning.

PERSONALS.

J. H. Prince is here from Phœnix, A. T.

Thomas R. Minturn of Minturn is in the city.

B. A. Maxson was down from Madera yesterday.

F. L. Reed, the Reedley magnate, is in Fresno.

John A. Wison and wife of Hanford are in the city.

R. Dickenson of Madera came to Fresno last evening.

I. H. Jacobs is down from San Francisco looking after his interests.

H. B. Loomis, the energetic representative of the Sperry Flour Milling company of Stockton, arrived on last night's local.

Mrs. Ella Jones and son returned Tuesday from Ohio, where they have been visiting for the past three months. Mrs. Jones has taken up her residence again at 1450 J street.

Thomas Cosgrave has returned from a prospecting tour of Mariposa county. He located a mine which promises to pay better than running a newspaper.

J. C. Bowen and family of San Francisco arrived here yesterday morning and are the guests of W. D. Bowen, corner of Mariposa and P streets. Mr. Bowen formerly resided here and will probably again become a citizen.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Yon Yonsen" and "Niobe" at the Barton Next Week.

"Yon Yonsen" presents American life in an aspect not commonly understood and seldom seen, the scenes and incidents being of the lumber regions of the northwest, and it seems to have made quite as favorable an impression on Boston "cult" as it did in the far west. Character plays are more or less favorably received by intelligent and cultured audiences, the favor being graduated by the cleverness of the characterization, and such plays have a wider range of patronage than the ordinary drama or farce comedy. The well rounded characterization does not easily wear out. It can be seen again and again, each time with added pleasure. Gus Heege, the author of "Yon Yonsen," has opened up a new field in his study of the Swede and in an artistic sense the success of that piece must rest upon his delineation of the Scandinavian character. The play, however, is said to possess strong points as to plot and situation and the scenery and effects to be novel, spectacular and thrilling.

The second season of a good play should be even more successful than its first, both artistically and financially so, for a good play is much like the snowball that grows as it is rolled. But it must have behind it managers who will keep it rolling. Without a doubt the fantastic comedy of "Niobe" was the most pronounced and unequivocal laugh provoking success of the last dramatic season, and the fact that it remains in the hands of Messrs. Abbot & Teal as managers is ample assurance to the public that the second season of its presentation will be attended with no cheapening of the production or neglect of artistic details. If anything the cast has been strengthened, and the piece—well to add another laugh to the lines and situations it contains would be to endanger the health of their audiences, and Messrs. Abbot & Teal are too fond of the public to think of that. "Niobe" will awake from her petrification to amuse us again at the Barton on Tuesday, October 18th.

A Foolish Act.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 13.—The Louisville Times says that in view of the complications as to the World's Fair appropriation, and the fact that the hostile attitude of the Chicago press has forced Congressman Breckenridge to give up the position as orator of the day at the dedication ceremonies, suggests that Kentucky make an exhibit at the World's Fair. It also calls on Kentucky's members of the national commission to resign as a protest.

TELEGRAPHIC REVITIES.

Thirty horses lowered their records yesterday on the Stockton kite track.

Professor E. E. Barnard of Lick observatory has discovered a new comet by photography.

A gas explosion in the Sterling colliery at Shamokin, Pa., killed one man and injured seven.

The Columbus celebration in New York wound up with a grand banquet at the Lenox lyceum.

A Sacramento fiend held a small boy over a pot of hot bitumen. The boy stuck an arm into the cauldron and roasted it. He will be crippled for life.

The State World's Fair commissioner drew from the state treasury $90,000 yesterday. This is the last of the $300,000 appropriated by the state to make an exhibit at Chicago.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Unclaimed letters in the postoffice at Fresno, for the week ending October 14, 1892. Parties calling for these letters please say "advertised," and give the date of advertisement. If not called for in fourteen days they will be sent to the dead letter office at Washington, D. C.

Arnoholt, W D	Atwood, Herman
Atchley, J E	Adams, Annie
Applate, Chas—2	
Bingham, Dr	Bennett, Jessie
Burks, J	Bowels, M
Bittner, Mrs Eva	Brabon, Harry
Br